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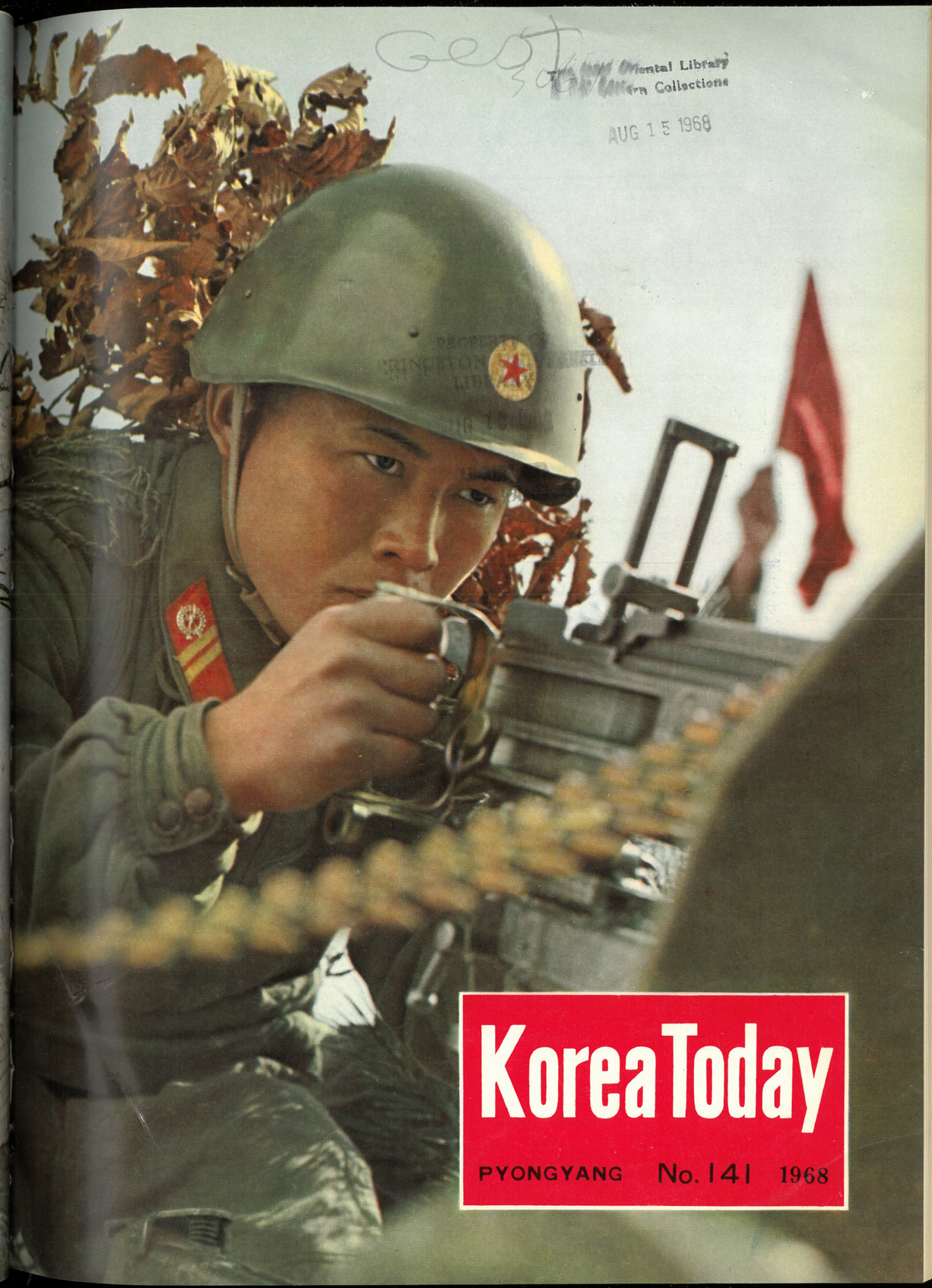

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FRONT COVER: Each soldier is a match for one hundred foes! Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, our People's Army has grown into a revolutionary armed force, each of its men being a match for one hundred foes. They are firmly defending the country's defence line, fully ready to safeguard our Party and the revolution from possible aggression of the U.S. imperialists and positively hasten the advent of the great revolutionary event— the unification of the country. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors recklessly ignite a war in our land again, they will be wiped out at one blow by our heroic People's Army.

Photo by Kang Mun Hup

BACK COVER: Morning at a fishing port

Photo by Ri Kun Shik

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Premier KIM IL SUNG
the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people

LET US EMBODY MORE THOROUGHLY THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE, SELF-SUSTENANCE AND SELF-DEFENCE IN ALL FIELDS OF STATE ACTIVITY

Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

Announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by

Premier of the Cabinet **KIM IL SUNG**

DECEMBER 16, 1967

(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause and cheers.)

Comrades Deputies,

The elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held successfully under the circumstances in which a new, great revolutionary upsurge was being made and the political and labour enthusiasm of the entire people was running exceptionally high in all fields of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding to carry through the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Applause.)**

All the citizens of our country took part in the elections as one with great patriotic zeal, and thereby manifested their firm determination to resolutely defend and further consolidate and develop the people's power and the revolutionary gains, successfully carry out the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland at all costs. **(Loud applause.)**

The results of the elections clearly testified to our people's absolute support for and deep trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic and again demonstrated to the world the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to express warm thanks to you deputies elected to this Supreme People's Assembly and the entire people of our country for trusting and empowering us once again to form the Cabinet of the Republic. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades,

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly have been held on four occasions in our country in the last 19 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's state, was founded in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and the Cabinet of the Republic has been formed for the fourth time today.

A great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization has since been made in our country thanks to the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the invincible vitality of the people's power and to the heroic struggle of our people who, as masters of the country, have taken their destinies into their own hands. **(Loud applause.)** In this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and penury once prevailed, an advanced, socialist system has now been established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our fatherland has turned into a socialist state which has a firm independent national economy and brilliant national culture. **(Loud applause.)**

Since the elections of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in 1962, the

Cabinet of the Republic has exerted all its efforts to carry through the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and concentrated its efforts particularly on the implementation of our Party's new revolutionary line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, which was set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966. As a result, tremendous successes have been made in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields and the might of the country has grown and strengthened further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

On a socialist basis the alliance of the workers and peasants has been further cemented and the political and ideological unity of the entire people has become unshakable as never before. **(Loud applause.)** Our people have been tempered still more amidst the arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, and through their practical experience, they repose boundless confidence in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, and are rallied around them steel-strong. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our people accept the policies and lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic as their vital cause and devote all their talents and energies to the struggle for the cause of the revolution and for the prosperity and progress of the Republic. It is this rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people that constitute the solid foundation of our state and social system and the source of our invincible might. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people are now in a position to enter the international arena under the glorious banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with equal rights with the peoples of big and small countries of the world, and the international position of the Republic is rising constantly. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct economic policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic has brought about giant strides ahead in all domains of the people's economy.

In 1966, industrial production was 1.4 times greater than in 1962 and 41 times as much as in 1946, the year immediately after liberation.

The foundations of the independent national economy of the country have been more solidified as a result of the vigorous struggle organized and unfolded by the Government of the Republic to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the realization of socialist industrialization and the all-round promotion of technical revolution in every field of the people's economy.

The foundations of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core have been further readjusted and reinforced, and the production of diverse heavy industry goods has grown conspicuously. Our heavy industry now displays still greater might and serves more effectively for the advancement of light industry and agriculture as the solid base

strengthening the economic independence
the country and for accelerating the techni
reconstruction of the people's economy. (A
plause.)

A big stride has also been made in the fi
of light industry. In our country the dema
of the people are met with home-made goo
though not in abundance, and the firm foun
tions of light industry have been laid to t
out diverse, high-quality consumer goods
larger quantities in the future. **(Applause.)**

Our socialist agriculture, too, has made b
headway. The technical, cultural and ideologi
revolutions were pushed forward successfully
the countryside, the direction and managem
of co-operative farms improved, and assistan
to the countryside further intensified, and t
political zeal and labour enthusiasm of t
farmers have increased greatly. Our coun
was visited repeatedly by severe natural cala
ities in recent years, but they were surmoun
ed completely in all sectors of agricultural p
duction. **(Loud applause.)**

With the successful acceleration of socia
economic construction and the rapid growth
production, the people's material and cultur
standards of living have risen markedly.

Per capita national income was 500 *won*
1966, a 1.2-fold increase as against 1962, and
is expected to rise to 580 *won* this year. (A
plause.)

The Government of the Republic augment
markedly the real incomes of the workers, offi
employees and farmers, while continually i
creasing accumulation for extended producti
and allocating a large part of the national i
come to defence upbuilding to meet the obtai
ing situation. Especially, the Government
the Republic, in keeping with the line set for
in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Que
tion in Our Country," took a series of radic
measures for increasing the farmers' income
the complete abolishment of agricultural ta
in kind, capital construction in the rural are
with state investments, construction of dwel
ing houses for farmers at state expense, et
(Applause.)

The housing conditions of the working peop
improved considerably as a result of extensi
housing construction. During the period fr
1963 to 1966, dwelling houses with a total flo
space of 10,210,000 square metres were new
built in towns and the countryside and allott
to the working people.

Not only the basic problems of food, clothi
and housing were solved but the supply of co
modities to the working people improved as
whole. In our country today the working pe
ple can buy necessary goods as they please
uniform prices everywhere, not merely in tow
but even in remote mountain areas where th
could hardly see commodities before. (A
plause.)

Further progress has also been made in ed

cation, culture and public health.

Thanks to the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, 2,600,000 pupils and students, or one-fourth of the population of our country, are now studying free of charge at more than 9,260 schools at all levels, 98 institutions of higher education included. In particular, universal compulsory nine-year technical education combining general education with polytechnic education, was enforced as from this year, which makes it possible to bring up the rising generation into versatile reserves of builders of socialism and communism, into reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, and further enhance the technical and cultural levels of all the working people. **(Applause.)** This will contribute greatly to developing people's education in our country to a high stage and accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions. **(Applause.)**

In 1966 the number of university and college graduates grew 1.2 times as compared with 1962 and that of the graduates of higher technical schools and specialized secondary schools 3.2 times. At present over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, 2.3 times as many as in 1962, are working in all fields of the people's economy. **(Applause.)** Thanks to the wisdom and strength of our own technicians and specialists, all branches of the people's economy are managed and operated efficiently, and new, up-to-date factories and other enterprises are built continually in our country today. This is one of the biggest successes made by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the building of a new country. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to public health has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy more benefits of universal free medical care. In the field of public health the number of medical workers has increased considerably and medical facilities have been expanded over the past four years, and medical care for the working people improved further still. As a result of the improved public health services and the enhancement of the people's living standards as a whole, the mortality of the population was lowered by half in 1966 as against the pre-liberation years and the average life span of people lengthened by 20 years. **(Loud applause.)** This is possible only under the socialist system where the masses of people have become genuine masters of the country. **(Loud applause.)**

Large numbers of creches and kindergartens run at state and public expenses have been set up in our country, so that children are reared and educated finely and women are ensured adequate conditions for taking part in social labour. **(Applause.)**

All this is an unequivocal manifestation of the popular policies pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to promote the well-being of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have in recent years directed special attention to strengthening the country's defence capabilities to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, and later provoked the Gulf of Bac Bo incident against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and embarked upon the course of intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam on a large scale. Under this situation the Party and the Government put forward the line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence capabilities, while reorganizing the people's economy. We are thus in a position to repulse armed invasion by any enemy and defend the security of the fatherland still more firmly. **(Thunderous applause.)**

All these successes scored in the past in the revolutionary struggle and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied and developed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the state and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We are not allowed to rest content with the successes already achieved; our revolutionary cause has not yet been completed. In order to advance the revolution and construction of the country farther on, we still have many more things to do and must continue to go through many hardships and obstacles.

Basing itself strictly on the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of our revolution and organizer of all victories for the Korean people, the newly formed Cabinet of the Republic will, in the future too, as in the past, organize and execute all its work in the interests of the entire Korean people and will fight persistently to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the accomplishment of the sacred cause of liberating the South Korean people and attaining the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic, proceeding from the general task of our revolution, will concentrate all its efforts on the carrying out of the following immediate political, economic, cultural and military tasks:

Firstly. The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency

the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of Juche in all fields. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Our Party's idea of *Juche* is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

To establish *Juche* is a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution. Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation.

The Government of the Republic has been able to score great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, because it has endeavoured consistently to solve all problems in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of our country and mainly by its own efforts, invariably guided by the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in its activities and adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist principles. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a result of our efforts to establish *Juche* in the ideological domain, the national pride of our workers and their consciousness of independence have grown to a great extent and they have come to acquire the traits of a revolutionary who does not follow others blindly but approaches their things critically instead of mechanically imitating or swallowing them whole, and who strives to solve all matters in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and with his own wisdom and strength. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party's spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence finding their full embodiment in all fields of national construction, the political independence of the Republic has been consolidated and the economic independence and military power of the country have grown further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a full-fledged independent state, our country now determines on all its lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations. **(Loud applause.)**

Under the leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic our people have laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy in accordance with the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and thereby eliminated centuries-old backwardness and poverty, further increased the economic might of the Republic and improved their livelihood radically. **(Loud applause.)** The establishment of *Juche* in the fields of science and culture accelerated the progress of science and technology and brought about a great qualitative change in education and in the work of training cadres and the efflorescence and advancement of a new, socialist national culture congenial to the life and sentiments of our people. **(Applause.)**

In the field of defence upbuilding, too, we strengthened our defence capabilities, so that we are in a position to defend firmly the security of our fatherland and the socialist gains by our own force even under the complex situation as today. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The great victories and successes we have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of *Juche* and of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, the embodiment of the idea in all fields. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We formulated our policies independently by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies. That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party's line of strengthening the political, economic and military might of the country in every way by doing everything in our power is the most correct way of expediting the victory of the Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will, in the future too, adhere steadfastly to the principle of settling all problems in the revolution and construction independently on the basis of

studying and analysing the realities of Korea in strict accordance with the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destinies by themselves. A nation can secure independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights, taking them into its hands firmly. **(Applause.)**

Under the leadership of the Party, the Government of the Republic will use its own brains for, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for itself all policies for socialist construction—policies of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc. We must not act on orders and instructions from others but, proceeding from the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* in accordance with our own judgment and decision. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** It is true that we should unite with friends who are fighting for a common aim, and learn from their experience if it accords with the Marxist-Leninist principles and is worth learning. But even in that case, we must always approach such experience critically, resolutely repudiate the tendency to swallow things of others undigested or imitate them mechanically, and must not blindly copy what does not fit our own conditions. **(Loud applause.)**

In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In the sphere of foreign policy, too, we should continue to work for establishing our political and economic relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. Likewise, we have to wage the struggle against imperialism or Right and Left opportunism strictly in accordance with our own judgment and conviction to conform to our actual conditions, and will allow no one to violate and insult the rights and dignity of our nation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will continue to faithfully execute our Party's line of building an independent national economy by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the economic sphere, while consolidating independence in politics. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We are today confronted with the weighty tasks of building the economy and defences in parallel to lay a firm material basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which will enable us to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively. All these tasks can be performed successfully only if the principle of self-reliance, the line of building an independent national economy, is firmly maintained and carried on more consistently.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources. **(Loud applause.)**

Only by firmly maintaining such a revolutionary stand and revolutionary principle can we continue our struggle without abandoning our revolutionary constancy under whatever complex and arduous situation and attain victory in the revolutionary struggle and success in construction work by braving difficulties and hardships in the course of our onward movement. **(Loud applause.)** If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one will lose faith in one's own strength, fail to endeavour to tap the inner resources of one's country, grow indolent and loose, and fall into passivism and conservatism.

Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically.

Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technical foundations for socialism and build socialism and communism successfully.

To build socialism it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the people's economy with up-to-date techniques and thus lay the material and technical foundations of socialism powerful enough to improve the welfare of the working people on the whole in accordance with the requirements of the laws of socialism. As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, such material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by

each national state as a unit. **(Applause.)** Therefore, it can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce.

Only if the material and technical foundations of socialism are established in this way within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive, independent unit of economy, can the country's natural resources be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent and a high rate of growth in production be maintained while proper balances are kept actively between all branches of the people's economy. Also, only in this way is it possible to rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people and bring them up into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society with success.

The building of socialism and communism, as you know, requires eradication of national inequality together with class distinctions.

Yet, this inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way.

The era of capitalism is an era when national oppression prevails side by side with class exploitation, an era when the free development of a great majority of nations is held back by only a few nations and there exists national inequality. It is therefore necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring socialist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to achieve the greatest possible degree of their free development and all-round efflorescence. Only by so doing can all inequalities between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism.

All this testifies that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction, which conforms with the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We will carry through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the upbuilding of national defence, too, and thus further increase the country's self-defence capacities.

Needless to say, the international unity of the proletariat of all countries and the friendly alliance of the socialist countries in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and against the pressure by the international capital are an important security for safeguarding the revolutionary gains already obtained and winning fresh victory. It is a sacred internationalist duty of the Communists to do so they can to help and give support and encouragement to each other in the battle against imperialism, the common enemy, and each country should strive to cement this international solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression from without.

The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction, however, is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in the war against alien aggressors, it plays, to all intents and purposes, no more than a secondary role. When the internal forces are not prepared in each country, its revolutionary struggle cannot emerge victorious no matter how great the foreign support may be. If the Communists only pin their hopes on foreign support and act without building up their own revolutionary forces, they cannot defend the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains reliably against imperialist aggression.

The Government of the Republic will embody our Party's spirit of self-defence and thoroughly prepare our people and armymen politically and ideologically to cope with war, make full material preparations to defend the country by relying on the solid foundations of the independent national economy already established, and will, at the same time, further increase the military might of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Particularly, by fully executing the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we will concentrate all our efforts on reorganizing the whole work of building the socialist economy to fit in with the requirements of the present situation and on reinforcing our defence capabilities in view of the undisguised aggressive manoeuvres by the enemy. Thus, we will convert our economy into an ever more solid and vital independent economy to meet fully the material needs of the front and the rear in case of emergency, and will build up the country's military power steel-strong to repel the enemy for ourselves no matter when he attacks us by surprise. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Embodying the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build an ever richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Secondly. In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, our country still remains divided into the North and South, the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years. As the days go by, the gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually. The partition of the territory and the split of the nation render it impossible to enlist and utilize the country's wealth and the people's wisdom and talents for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people in a coordinated way.

The division of Korea into the North and South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of South Korea has been reduced to an economy dependent on foreign capital and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis. The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are utterly trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail over the whole land of South Korea. The South Korean people are in rags and suffering from hunger due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in quest of jobs and living in constant suspense with no hopes for the future. The South Korean people are subjected to unbearable national insult and contempt and even their right to existence is constantly menaced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean people have waged a staunch struggle against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression. The October Popular Resistance Struggle in 1946, the April Uprising in 1960 which toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, and many instances of the South Korean people's struggle which took place one after another against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and for smashing the "South Korea-Japan agreements," dealt telling blows to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

Each time the American imperialists and their lackeys answered the righteous patriotic struggles of the people with harsh repression by force of arms. The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in South Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, while manufacturing various wicked fascist laws, have increased their repressive apparatuses on an extensive scale and covered the whole land of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell where terrorism and murder prevail.

In South Korea today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying clamorous fascist repression to the extreme. Everywhere they are doing all they can in their frenzied attempt to oppress the South Korean people who are fighting more actively for the right to live, for democratic freedoms and unification of the fatherland. According to South Korean press reports, this year alone as many as ten divisions or more of U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet army and police forces including a reserve division were mobilized to stamp out the activities of armed groups of the South Korean revolutionaries and the mass revolutionary struggles breaking out in succession all over South Korea, and a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet troops and police directly took part in the so-called "mopping-up operations." The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique cruelly suppressed the revolutionary organization with Dr. Kim Dae Su, professor of the Kyongbuk University, as the central figure, arresting and imprisoning ten and more patriotic intellectuals, and last autumn arrested many young people in and around Pusan on the charge of involvement in the so-called case of the People's Revolutionary Party. Again, of late, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique framed up in Seoul what they call the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" on the one hand and, on the other, arrested and imprisoned many university professors, intellectuals and patriotic personages, branding the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization, as a "seditious organization," and staged a "trial" farce. They have thus committed a

towering crime of "demanding" death penalty or life imprisonment for many innocent persons.

They are making "anti-communist" clamours still more noisily, under the nonsensical allegation that all the fierce revolutionary struggles of the patriotic people flaring up in all parts of South Korea today are activities by "spies" sent down from North Korea, and they are trying hard to divert the attention of the South Korean people and hoodwink the world's people.

With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance. **(Thunderous applause.)** Today broad sections of the South Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle in all fields, holding still higher the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of resistance. A people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle. When the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists. If the workers, peasants, and youths, students, intellectuals and other sections of the broad masses of people in South Korea firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

On behalf of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, I send warm revolutionary greetings to the revolutionaries and democratic personages, to all patriotic people in South Korea who are putting up a valorous fight in various parts of South Korea, underground, in mountains or even in prisons. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic bear the heavy responsibility for carrying the South Korean revolution to completion, rendering active support to the struggle of the South Korean people in keeping pace with their exalted fighting spirit.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of the South Korean compatriots and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** We must quickly ripen all conditions for the realization of the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event.

What is most important in accomplishing the South Korean revolution and hastening the advent of the unification of the fatherland is to firmly prepare the entire people politically and ideologically and, at the same time, to create all necessary material conditions in full.

We should always give active material and moral support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and consider the task of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland our first and foremost revolutionary task. We can never allow ourselves to be self-complacent with the achievements made in the northern half of the Republic and become indolent and slackened. How can we sit idle at a time when the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and waging a struggle at the cost of their blood? It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember their brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining forces with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Meanwhile, the socialist economic construction, the essential guarantee for the strengthening of the material forces of our revolutionary base, should be carried on well to further consolidate the economic foundations of the country so that adequate material preparations can be made to aid the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and meet actively the great revolutionary event of realizing the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution by giving support to the South Korean people in their struggle and unify the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation on a nation-wide scale, and the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic are the most important motive power for the Korean revolution as a whole. All the working people should deeply realize that unless the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic is fortified and the revolutionary forces in the northern half strengthened still more, it is impossible to render positive support to the South Korean revolution and achieve the unification of the fatherland, and they should continue to wage a tense struggle on all fronts of socialist economic construction and produce and build more, better and cheaper with the existing manpower, equipment and materials by exploring and enlisting reserves and potentialities to the maximum. All functionaries and working people should assiduously manage all affairs of economic life, state or individual, and make every effort to spare even a grain of rice, a gram of iron or a drop of gasoline like masters of the country.

Only if the country's economic foundations are more solidified and all necessary material conditions are created, is it possible to meet the great event with full preparations, bring the superiority of the socialist system home to the fighting people of South Korea and aid their revolutionary struggle forcefully. **(Applause.)** Only then will it also become possible to create enough assets to rehabilitate the devastated South Korean economy and improve rapidly the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the South after the unification of the country in the future.

All our functionaries and working people should work in a way worthy of masters and live a frugal life with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, in the lofty spirit of supporting the South Korean people more actively in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and expediting the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. No self-complacence and inertia, nor the least indolence, degradation and luxury are permissible to us. As we are people making revolution, we should work and live in a revolutionary way, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture at all times.

The entire people should in this way be made to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should all be fully prepared to come out to the revolutionary struggle whenever called upon by the Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Thirdly. The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class.

We should steadily strengthen the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the state so as not only to crush the hostile elements worming in from without to disorganize our revolutionary base and to suppress the resistance of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes but also to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by pushing ahead vigorously with the ideological and cultural revolutions.

To educate and remould the entire people and thereby revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our society where the exploiter classes have been liquidated and the socialist system has triumphed. The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate the distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and the disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step. To this end, the ideological revolution should be intensified so as to root up all the survivals of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in the minds of people and arm all the working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to fight devotedly in the interests of the collective and the whole society and for the sake of the fatherland and the people, going through fire and water and, at the same time, the cultural revolution should be carried out so as to bring them to attain high cultural and technical levels.

We are confronted today with the task, and which is more urgent than ever before, of further revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals. We should further accelerate socialist construction by our own efforts under the difficult conditions in which

the country is divided into the North and South and should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, out of our territory, liberate South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. This is a revolutionary task which requires a very arduous and hard, protracted and tense struggle. Only when all the working people are revolutionized and *working-classized* through the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions is it possible to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play and raise their technical and cultural levels to bravely overcome difficulties cropping up in the course of progress and successfully solve economic and technical problems, and, further, to successfully expedite the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, complete the revolution in South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

We should wage a powerful struggle to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by further elevating the leading role of the working class.

Our working class is young and it needs much revolutionary training. The ranks of the working class swelled sharply in our country as industry developed at a fast speed in a short period after liberation. Our working class includes many people who have never experienced themselves the exploitation and oppression by the capitalists, as well as no small number of former small traders and handicraftsmen who became workers after the socialist transformation of production relations.

We should further enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class to turn it into a still more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class and to enable it to perform better its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the working people.

It is an important guarantee of victory for our revolution to revolutionize and *working-classize* the peasantry, the most reliable ally of the working class in the building of socialism and communism. The Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," should energetically carry forward the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the working class' political leadership of and cultural influence on the peasantry. In this way the peasantry should be equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and its cultural level be brought up to that of the latter.

What holds the most important place in the *working-classization* of the whole society is the revolutionization of the intellectuals. We should eradicate all the remnants of obsolete ideologies in the minds of the intellectuals, arm them with communist ideas and thus rear them into revolutionaries loyal to the Party, the working class, the fatherland and the people.

The most important thing in revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society through the ideological revolution is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and thoroughly establish the unitary ideology of the Party among them. **(Loud applause.)** We should fully explain and bring the Party's lines and policies home to the working people to make them clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies. In this way, we should see that they fight vehemently against all unsound counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, think and act according to the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We should strengthen political and ideological work among the masses to further raise the class awakening of the working people and lead them to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy.

The primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over by the exploiter classes. We should strive tirelessly to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and should educate all people to acquire the communist tone of life to live and work in a revolutionary way.

The great vitality of the socialist system lies above all, in that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression display conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative and work devotedly for the fatherland and the people, for their own happiness, as masters of the country and their destinies. In order to bring this superiority into play and demonstrate the might of the socialist system to the full, the education in socialist patriotism should be intensified decisively among the working people.

We should acquaint the working people clearly with the quintessence and superiority of the socialist system and induce them to fight resolutely in defence of this system and struggle actively for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the thriving of our people. In particular, serious attention should be directed to educating the working people to value and love everything we have already created and to make more effective use of the valuable assets we have already obtained. The entire working people should know clearly that all our wealth is for the grandeur and progress of the country, for the happiness of our people and for their own good and should take an attitude befitting masters towards the economic life of the country, carry out their revolutionary tasks in an efficient, responsible way and work hard to bring even a little more benefits to the country and the people. Everyone should sincerely take part in public labour to increase the wealth of the country and the people and manage it methodically; system and order should be established and the revolutionary discipline observed in work voluntarily in all branches and at all units.

The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should intensify the education in the revolutionary traditions among the working people so that everyone may model after the lofty, indomitable revolutionary spirit of the forerunners of the revolution and their noble traits as revolutionaries.

Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution should be carried forward actively.

Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can the ideological revolution be carried out successfully.

The habit of studying should be firmly established among the working people so that everyone may make his utmost efforts to raise his level of general knowledge and all people may master more than one technical skill. And an active struggle should be waged to bring up a large contingent of steadfast and competent working-class' intellectuals capable of proficiently solving problems arising in all fields of our revolution and construction.

We should step up the ideological and cultural revolutions and thus further revolutionize and *working-classize* people so as to build up the whole country into one big Red family, make the whole society seethe with revolutionary ardour and see that all the working people make continuous innovations and continuous advance at the speed of Chollima in a mobilized and tense posture at all times to work new miracles and effect a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Fourthly. The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction.

For the successful implementation of the huge tasks confronting us at present, we should further elevate the functions and role of the people's power as the executor of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and powerful weapon for socialist construction, and should improve its guidance of the revolution and construction work still more. This demands the functionaries of state and economic organs to maintain closer ties with the masses of people, rid themselves of the bureaucratic style of work and acquire the revolutionary mass viewpoint.

When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently paid deep concern to reorganizing the system of work in the state and economic organs and improving the method and style of work of their functionaries to suit new circumstances and conditions, with the result that no small success has been made in this respect. Particularly, a great change took place in the activities of the state and economic organs in the course of generalizing the experience of the guidance given to Chongsan-ri in February 1960. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our functionaries, however, still fall short of such levels as required by our Party in their method and style of work, and fail to organize and mobilize skillfully the broad masses of people to give full play to their surging revolutionary spirit in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task.

For our people's power to defend the interests of people of all walks of life firmly, unite the broad masses of people around itself and bring their enthusiasm and activity into full play, the functionaries of the state and economic organs should rectify their method and style of work decisively.

All the functionaries in the state and economic organs are workers selected by the people, they are servants of the people. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should always remember that they are workers who protect the interests of the workers, farmers and other working people and serve them, and should work heart and soul for the Party, the working class and the people. **(Loud applause.)**

To be faithful to the Party and the revolution and become true servants of the people, our functionaries must possess the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit. The Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular

spirit of the functionaries should be manifested in their practical struggle to implement our Party's lines and policies, in their practical activities for the working people including the workers and farmers. Only those who carry the Party's policies through to the end are the revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the revolution, faithful to the working class and the people. All our functionaries must become the ardent defenders, active propagandists and staunch executors of the Party's policies. They should make profound studies of the Party's policies to grasp their quintessence, adhere strictly to them in their work, weigh all problems by the Party's policies and wage an uncompromising struggle in good time against practices which run counter to the Party's intentions. Our functionaries should be active in explaining and propagating the Party's policies among the masses and strive with persistence to carry them through correctly. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should do any work devotedly through thick and thin, if it is in the interests of the people.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, all the functionaries should acquire the revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, holding consultations with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of assigned tasks. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should thoroughly follow the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities. **(Applause.)**

First of all, political work should be given priority in all matters to constantly raise the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and make the broad masses of people take part consciously in the implementation of the revolutionary task. When they undertake any revolutionary task, leading functionaries should, above all, correctly explain and bring home to the masses the Party's intentions with regard to it and see that they discuss ways and means collectively for the implementation of the Party's policies and persist in their struggle to carry them out with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

Parallel with this, guidance should be brought closer to the lower units and the method of guidance improved decisively. The principal aim of guiding the lower units is to help their workers rectify their shortcomings in good time and register great results in work. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not just issue commands and directives at the lower units, but should give substantial assistance to their inferiors, teaching them kindly, working together with them to solve knotty problems and helping them do their work well.

The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not only equip themselves with our Party's revolutionary method of work, but also always be the first to execute the laws, decisions and directives of the state, set examples in all work and acquire the popular traits of being humble, simple and polite, thereby becoming a model for the masses in actual deeds. Only then will people trust and take to our functionaries from the bottom of their hearts and the bonds of kinship be further strengthened between the people's power and the masses of people.

Style of work is not a question of the business ability of the functionaries or their character, but it is a manifestation of their ideology in the course of work. We should intensify ideological education for the functionaries of the state and economic organs so that they may get riddance of the bureaucratic style of work, an expression of the survivals of obsolete ideologies, acquire a genuinely popular style of work and possess the lofty traits of being boundlessly true to the Party and the revolution and resolutely fighting for the interests of the fatherland and the people. **(Applause.)**

While equipping the functionaries of the state and economic organs with the class and mass viewpoints, their technical and business qualifications should be elevated constantly. Unless they enhance their technical and business qualifications, they cannot do away with the bureaucratic style of work, nor can they fully perform their heavy responsibilities to the Party, the state and the people. All the functionaries of the state and economic organs must establish the revolutionary habit of studying to gain a profound mastery of economic theory and technical know-how and become fully versed in their work.

Thus, all our functionaries of the state and economic organs should become revolutionaries who firmly defend and carry through the Party's lines and policies and devote themselves to the struggle for the interests of the people and should become truly faithful servants of the people who are deeply loved and respected by the masses of people. **(Loud applause.)**

Fifthly. The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the people's economy.

With the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalizing production in all spheres along the basic direction of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we should undertake new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the economic foundations of the country. In this way the productive forces of our country as a whole will be further developed and industrial production more than doubled in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

1. INDUSTRY

To give precedence to the power and mining industries is the basic condition for placing production on a normal basis in all branches of industry and for further advancing the people's economy. We will speedily develop the power and mining industries to fully satisfy the demands of the people's economy for raw materials, fuel and power.

In developing the power industry, we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel. Reckoning on the rich hydraulic resources and coal in our country, we should accelerate the construction of large-scale hydropower and thermal power plants and build many medium- and small-scale hydropower stations and factory thermal power stations everywhere, and thus further solidify the power bases of the country. In this way seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural conditions should be completely done away with and it should be made possible to increase steadily production in all domains of the people's economy without being restricted by power supply. **(Applause.)**

What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles—conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

The ranks of prospecting workers should be expanded and technical equipment reinforced to develop preliminary prospecting and, particularly, detailed and service prospecting radically, and the tempo and efficiency of prospecting work should be heightened through the comprehensive introduction of advanced prospecting methods.

It is a very urgent question to energetically promote the technical revolution in the field of the mining industry where there is a great deal of more difficult and arduous work than in any other branches of the people's economy. In the coal and ore mines, hewing, carrying and all other arduous and labour-consuming operations should be actively mechanized and automated, advanced hewing methods introduced extensively and, particularly, open cast mining undertaken on a large scale.

Meanwhile, scientific research work should be pushed forward actively on all lines of the mining industry—survey of underground resources and research on their rational exploitation, research on the reinforcement of the technical equipment of the mining industry and the improvement of extraction methods, research on the comprehensive processing of ores, etc.

We should keep the mining industry definitely ahead of the development of the processing industries and further consolidate the raw material and fuel bases of the country by carrying through the Party's line.

The development of the metal industry and, particularly, the steel industry, is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might. In our country with its inexhaustible resources of iron ores, the steel industry is one of the industrial branches which have wide prospects. We should capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating our efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy. **(Applause.)**

The capacities of processing raw materials and products will be augmented, auxiliary facilities be readjusted and advanced technical processes including oxygen-blowing be extensively introduced in the existing iron and steel works to raise the production capacity of metallurgical installations to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, the projects of reconstruction and expansion of the metallurgical plants including the building of new steel and rolling shops in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, will be carried out to further expand and consolidate the bases of the ferrous metallurgical industry of our country.

With the development of technology the demands are steadily rising for higher quality and large assortment of steel. We should increase the varieties of steel in a big way and further develop the production of alloy steel. Deep attention will be paid to increasing the assortment and standards of rolled steel and, particularly, to developing the production of thin plate and cold-rolled products and raising the output of products of the second-stage processing.

An especially important task for ferrous metallurgy at the present stage is to introduce domestic fuel on a large scale so as to further consolidate the independence of this branch. In order to develop the iron industry by the use of anthracite abundant in our country, we should, while building necessary material foundations for it, carry on the scientific research work for perfecting the reduced ball ore process, the process of continuous steel making from granulated iron and so forth. **(Applause.)**

Nonferrous metallurgy should be developed further to put out various nonferrous metals and rare metals in greater quantities. The proportion of finished goods should be raised in the production of nonferrous metals through extensive nonferrous metal rolling and work should be carried out actively for building up our own bases of light metal production.

The engineering industry is the nucleus of

heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the people's economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities. It can be said that everything depends, in the final analysis, on the development of the engineering industry in carrying out the task of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan as a whole.

Our country abounds in ferrous and nonferrous metal resources needed for the development of the engineering industry, and has solid metallurgical bases, too. We should turn to account these favourable conditions and develop the engineering industry more speedily, thus effecting the industrialization of the country and the overall technical innovation in the people's economy with our own efforts. **(Applause.)**

Efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed in the mining, metal, chemical, light and fishing industries, agriculture, transport and all other domains of the people's economy should be turned out in larger quantities by reinforcing and perfectly equipping the existing machine plants as early as possible, building up many medium and small machine factories and by actively promoting specialization and co-operation in production.

In view of the prospective demands of the development of the people's economy in our country, large-sized equipment production centres for turning out large excavators, heavy-duty lorries, large tractors, large vessels, large machine tools, etc., should be further expanded and strengthened, and solid production centres for turning out high-speed precision machines be built up, thereby raising our engineering industry to a higher level. **(Applause.)**

Extensive application of chemistry in all fields of the people's economy is a major trend of the development of science and technology in modern times and a powerful factor in accelerating the development of the productive forces. By continuously directing great efforts to the development of the chemical industry, we should further expand and reinforce the raw material bases for light industry and promote the chemicalization of agriculture for increasing agricultural production and relieving the peasants from arduous labour.

A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as the oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to develop the chemical industry of our country in a more diverse way. **(Applause.)**

In the field of the chemical industry, the output and quality of chemical fibres should be raised, new kinds of chemical fibres put out and the production of various synthetic resins including vinyl chloride augmented. Along with nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus and kali fertilizers should be produced with domestic raw materials and various agricultural chemicals including weed killers be put out and supplied in great quantities. In parallel with this, the struggle should be intensified to produce raw materials and other supplies necessary for the building-materials industry, synthetic chemicals and various other new chemical products which are needed for the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The huge task of capital construction facing us in the parallel building of the economy and defences and in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out successfully without raising the production of building-materials to the level commensurate with it.

The production of cement, and metal and chemical building-materials should be developed on a large scale in the field of the building-materials industry. In developing the building-materials industry, we will implement the Party's line of readjusting and expanding the existing building-materials factories and correctly combining with this the construction of new building-materials factories and of simultaneously developing the large-scale central building-materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building-materials industry.

In the field of forestry, the cyclic felling method should be introduced to increase timber production and, at the same time, the rate of sawmill lumber output should be raised, a comprehensive and effective use be made of timber by increasing the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards so as to ease the country's timber strain.

We should pay deep attention to the development of light industry to bring about a radical progress in the production of consumer goods in a few years.

The central task in the field of light industry is to enhance the quality of consumer goods, expand their variety and lower their production cost. We should raise the quality of consumer goods to the world level at the earliest possible date by heightening the sense of responsibility of the workers in the field of light industry, by perfecting the production processes, strictly following the technical processes and observing standard regulations of operation and enhancing the technical qualifications of the producers. The quality of fabrics should be raised and their variety be increased, and the production of daily necessaries and foodstuffs should be developed further still. At the same time, various kinds of cheap consumer goods should be produced in greater quantities by waging an active struggle to reduce the production cost in the field of light industry.

In our country sea-bound on three sides, the active development and exploitation of marine resources are of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people.

We should increase the fish catch by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, extensively introducing advanced fishing methods and developing pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing in a big way. While making a good catch of fish, we should decisively improve the fish processing work. We should unfold an active struggle to process all the caught fish without the slightest wastage and raise the quality of processed fish by abolishing backward methods and introducing refrigerating, canning and other up-to-date methods widely in fish processing.

To ease the strain on transport is a prerequisite to normalization of production and rapid advancement of the people's economy.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing communication and transport, railway transport in particular. The electrification of railways should be completed in the main in a few years by pushing ahead with it energetically, and the diesel engines should be introduced in some sections, thus decisively augmenting the haulage of railways. The production of electric locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches should be expanded still more. And the utilization of the existing railway lines should be raised to the maximum and, at the same time, new railway lines be built with a view to satisfying the fast growing demands for transport.

Parallel with this, river and marine transport should be developed and motor transport also expanded and developed further still.

2. AGRICULTURE

In the domain of agriculture, all efforts should be concentrated on carrying into effect the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production.

To expand and consolidate the successes already scored in irrigation, we should readjust and make a more effective use of the existing irrigation facilities and, at the same time, continue to undertake new irrigation works and afforestation and water conservancy projects on a wide scale. Afforestation and water conservancy projects should be carried out in a qualitative way after adequate surveys are made and detailed designs are worked out.

For accelerated mechanization of agriculture, various trailer farm implements and accessory parts should be turned out and supplied sufficiently and the repairs and maintenance of farm machines should be improved.

We should introduce chemicalization in an all-round way, while continuously pushing ahead with irrigation and mechanization in the countryside. A scientific manuring system suited to the soil conditions and the peculiarities of crops should be established to raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers, and crops thoroughly protected from all damage by blights and insect pests through effective application of various agricultural chemicals. Especially, the tendency to lay emphasis on nitrogen fertilizer alone should be discarded, and phosphorus, kali and microelement fertilizers be produced on our own and supplied in large quantities to decisively raise the per-unit-area yields and, at the same time, weed killers and other highly effective agricultural chemicals be produced and applied in quantities.

Without electrification in the countryside it is impossible to successfully carry out irrigation and mechanization and build the farm villages in a modern way. In accordance with the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic for electrification, electricity has already been laid on in 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of the entire farmhouses in our country. Only those houses scattered widely in the mountain areas still have no electricity on. While bringing together the scattered farmhouses as far as possible, we should keep promoting electrification in order to supply electricity to all the villages and farmhouses in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

For successfully carrying out the huge task of the technical revolution in the countryside, productive construction should be undertaken on a large scale.

In carrying on productive construction, the scale and direction of capital investments should be fixed correctly in accordance with the specific conditions of each farm village, and in construction, designing should be kept ahead of other work, its quality raised and the building work done in a meticulous way.

Simultaneously with productive construction, many modern houses should be newly built and the old houses rebuilt on modern lines in the countryside. In this way the straw-thatched houses, the traces of backwardness and poverty handed down through ages in the countryside, should be completely removed in the coming few years. **(Loud applause.)**

We should take all these economic and technical measures for a speedy development of all sectors of agricultural production—grain growing, cultivation of industrial crops and vegetables, etc.

While decisively boosting grain output before anything else, deep attention should be paid to developing stockbreeding. An energetic struggle should be waged to further consolidate the already laid foundation of stockbreeding and put it on a modern basis, so that the backward-

ness in this field which is a historical leftover, may be eliminated and the output of animal products decisively increased. The most important task in developing stockbreeding is to create stable fodder bases. In order to solve this question, two cropping should be extensively introduced in paddy and non-paddy fields and, along with this, high-yielding fodder crops be cultivated in wide areas and assorted feed factories built in many places. Measures should be taken for establishing a system of breeding superior pedigree stock, and the care of animals be improved, so that the productivity of the livestock may be raised and the production cost of animal products lowered systematically.

In our country nearly 80 per cent of whose land area is covered by mountains, it is of great significance in the development of the people's economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood to develop fruit growing in a big way by making use of the mountains.

We should set great value on the already created 133,000-odd *jongbo* of orchards and 100,000 *jongbo* of chestnut tree groves, take good care of them and make them all yield fruit, thereby markedly increasing the output of fruit and chestnuts. Also, in accordance with the decision of the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the work of creating orchards should be carried on and the total area under fruit trees be brought to 200,000 *jongbo* in the next few years in order to supply the people with delicious fruit in a greater quantity. Active measures should also be taken for storing and processing fruit whose output is increasing from year to year.

3. PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of the entire people and providing them with an affluent and cultured life.

The source of the constant promotion of the well-being of the working people lies in the systematic growth of the national income.

The Government of the Republic will endeavour in every way to increase the national income substantially by quickly developing industry, agriculture and all other branches of the people's economy. **(Loud applause.)** At the same time, deep attention will be directed to the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of rationally adjusting the balance between accumulation and consumption and radically elevating the people's living standards while ensuring a high tempo of expanded reproduction and successful carrying out of defence upbuilding. **(Applause.)**

In the future, we will take all measures for raising the money wages and real incomes of the working people on the basis of increased socialist production and enhanced labour productivity. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will make greater state investments in various social and cultural services to give fuller satisfaction to the demands of the entire working people. **(Applause.)**

Particularly, profound attention will be paid to improving trade and the public health services to raise the general living standards of the people.

In our country trade is the supply service for the working people and an important means of meeting the material and cultural requirements of the people.

In the field of trade and commerce, greater quantities of foodstuffs, clothes and various kinds of articles that go to meet cultural requirements should be supplied to the working people and, in particular, the sales of winter goods be markedly increased.

To improve commodity supply, the trade networks should be properly distributed and further expanded, the trading facilities be modernized and commodities be well distributed to meet the demands of different regions, seasons and social sections. Culture and service should be improved in trade by making proper arrangements for packing and delivery of commodities, for night and mobile sale and so forth.

The number of various restaurants should be increased and the quality of public catering improved to offer more conveniences for the working people in their everyday life. Public service establishments should be increased and furnished adequately to give better service to the working people. In this way, conditions should be provided for large numbers of housewives to participate in social labour and thus *working-classize* and revolutionize themselves.

Nothing is more precious than man under our system. We should develop the public health services to protect the lives of men and further promote the health of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

In the sphere of health services, more hospitals and clinics should be built, many medical workers assigned to them and the qualifications of doctors should be raised decisively for further improving medical service to the working people. The prophylactic line should be firmly maintained and hygienic and anti-epidemic work be carried out regularly in town and countryside. Along with modern medicine, the traditional Donguihak medicine of our country should be developed, and attention should also be directed to the theoretical systematization of folk medicine. The variety of synthetic medicines should be expanded and the production of anti-biotic medicines be increased all the more by developing the production of medicaments.

4. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION WORK

The toiling masses are the creator of history, and socialism and communism can be built only by the creative labour of the toiling millions. Labour force is the most active and decisive factor in production. Technology is developed by man and machines are made by man, and it is also man who operates them. All the precious and fine wealth of the world, material and cultural, is created by the labour of the working people.

It can be said that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity.

The improvement of labour administration is a very important task to be tackled in the whole course of socialist construction.

The improvement of labour administration poses a question of particular importance in our country.

Under the conditions in our country where arable land is limited, the intensive farming method should be applied to keep agriculture in step with the developing industry, and it will take a long time to complete the mechanization of agriculture owing to the peculiarities of agricultural production in our country. Under the circumstances we have not a big source of rural population that can be enlisted in industry as in other countries even when mechanization is carried out in agriculture.

Furthermore, as we have to push ahead vigorously with economic construction while continually increasing the defence capabilities of the country, directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, we shall be unable to satisfactorily carry out the political and military tasks facing us or further accelerate socialist construction, if we fail to economize in the labour resources of the country to the maximum and make a rational use of them.

At present, one of the most important ways to implement our Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and vigorously advance defence upbuilding while successfully executing the gigantic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, lies in the improvement of labour administration.

It is of primary importance in improving labour administration to constantly heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses and bring them to display their labour enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in socialist construction.

Labour is not only the sacred duty of a citizen but the most honourable thing for the good of the state and society. Love of labour is one of the most important traits of man of a new type in socialist and communist society. We must cultivate the sense of honour for labour and love of labour among the working people, so that they may hate work-shyness and loafing as an idea of the exploiter classes, and participate in public labour in a way as becomes the master for the sake of the collective and society and for their own happiness. **(Applause.)**

The most important task in labour administration at present is to ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, decisively doing away with the wastage of labour.

In socialist production in which co-operative production and division of labour are highly developed and which grows steadily on the basis of advanced techniques, the 480-minute workday can be fully utilized only when each production unit and each worker strictly observe the established discipline. We should deeply realize that the eight-hour workday system is a state regulation laid down under the labour law, which no one is allowed to violate, and wage an uncompromising struggle against practices of the slightest labour wastage and violation of labour discipline, work sparing every minute and every second and do our utmost to achieve the maximum productivity within the working hours.

Also, to get rid of labour wastage and ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, fluctuations in production should be eliminated and work stoppage be reduced to the minimum by providing the working people with adequate working conditions in factories and other enterprises. In all fields of the people's economy, in all enterprises, the production of raw materials and other supplies and semi-finished goods should be kept ahead of other work and co-operative production properly organized to ensure that all units participating in co-operative production strictly observe discipline in the fulfilment of contracts. For a regular supply of raw materials and other materials, detailed plans should be worked out and a system of material supply under which the higher units deliver materials to the lower units in a responsible manner should be established in accordance with the Daean work system. Meanwhile, decisive precedence should be given to technical prearrangements in all factories and other enterprises.

It calls for primary attention in labour administration to vigorously advance the technical innovation movement. Technical innovation is the most important factor in easing the present shortage of labour and in raising per-capita output value swiftly. In all branches and all units, mystification of and passivism towards technique should be thoroughly smashed and the technical innovation movement be unfolded extensively, so as to save even a single man-day of labour and produce more with less labour expenditure. **(Loud applause.)**

For the improvement of labour administration it is also important to maintain the correct balance of labour force between the productive and non-productive branches and between the

basic and auxiliary sections of production within the productive branches and assign the working people to their right places.

Under socialism, a proportionate assignment of all working people to the productive and non-productive branches is of weighty importance in expediting socialist construction and the development of the people's economy as a whole. The more working people work in the productive branches, the more heavy and light industry goods and farm produce needed for economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life will be put out, and this will make it possible to raise per-capita output value and promote the people's well-being, while steadily increasing state accumulation. What is important in the distribution of labour force, therefore, is to give priority to the growth of the number of employees in the productive branches and, at the same time, fix the number of workers in the non-productive branches to conform to the level of economic development. In the future, too, we should continue to adhere firmly to this principle in distributing the labour resources of the country rationally.

Also, for a rational use of labour, the proportion of labour force in the indirect branches should be lowered and that in the basic productive branches, especially in the direct branches, should be upped decisively.

Simultaneously with this, the functionaries of the labour administration organs should pay deep attention to allocating labour force to the right places, taking into account the sexes, ages, physical conditions and technical and skill levels of the working people so that all of them may give full play to their ability.

It is an important guarantee for the further development of socialist production to correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution, while constantly heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the masses. Under socialism the development of the productive forces has not yet attained such a level as to ensure distribution according to the needs, the fundamental differences remain in labour, and the working people have not completely eradicated the survivals of outmoded ideologies. Under these circumstances it is possible, only through the correct implementation of the principle of distribution according to work done, to eliminate the outdated idea of seeking to live at the expense of others without working, give stimulus to the working people's zeal for production and to the enhancement of their technical and skill levels and thus promote the development of the productive forces. Necessary measures should be taken in all branches and all units of the people's economy to distribute shares accurately according to the quantity and quality of work performed.

We must decisively improve the work of labour planning. Labour planning is the basis for the rational organization and effective use of labour force and, accordingly, excellent labour planning is the basic condition for the improvement of labour administration. The leading personnel of the state and economic organs should improve the work of labour planning so as to actively explore the labour resources of the country, rationally distribute labour force and raise labour productivity.

The Government of the Republic will further strengthen the economic might of the country and its economic independence and radically improve the people's life by creditably carrying out all these tasks of socialist economic construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Sixthly. The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the idea of Juche of the Workers' Party of Korea, will fight on stubbornly to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build socialist culture.

The fulfilment of the all-round technical revolution, which is the most important, central task for socialist economic construction in our country at the present stage, urgently calls for a radical advancement of science and technology.

We should wage a vigorous battle for occupying the fortress of science and make a great stride in this field, thereby fully ensuring the immediate technical reconstruction in all sectors of the people's economy.

The fundamental question in scientific research work is to keep developing science and technology in such a direction as required by our Party and our revolution, steadfastly maintaining the position of *Juche*. Only when *Juche* is established firmly in scientific research work is it possible to bring the initiative and talents of scientists into full play to accelerate the advancement of science and technology and develop our economy faster by relying upon the resources of our country and our own techniques. **(Loud applause.)** Scientists and technicians should concentrate their efforts on the research work designed to promote industrial production with domestic raw materials, tap those raw materials which are lacking in our country and produce substitutes for the raw materials we do not have, and expedite the technical revolution in conformity with our actual conditions so as to free the working people from arduous labour as soon as possible.

While solving for ourselves those scientific and technical problems the solution of which is vitally necessary for us, we should pay attention also to taking in the scientific and technological achievements and experiences of foreign countries to suit the actual conditions of economic development in our country.

The immediate task confronting scientists and technicians is to find solutions to the scientific and technical problems on utilizing the existing economic foundations to the fullest extent, and at the same time, to explore new domains of

science and technology constantly, in the light of the prospective task of developing the people's economy.

Speedy development of technology, mechanical engineering and electronics among others, is a very important question at present.

Unless mechanical engineering is developed, it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the task of building up-to-date factories and manufacturing machinery and equipment of the latest types, the task of increasing the capacities of the existing factories and equipment or the task of speedily introducing the achievements of scientific researches in the people's economy. We must concentrate our scientific forces on developing mechanical engineering to vitalize this particular domain of science as soon as possible.

It is an urgent problem to develop electronics in view of the carrying out of the technical revolution and of the prospects of the development of the people's economy. The importance of electronics and its role increase more and more and its sphere of application expands constantly as science and technology develop and automation is widely applied in all fields of the people's economy. We should positively advance the researches in electronics in all its aspects.

Scientists and technicians should also direct profound attention to the development of chemistry, biology, agricultural science, forestry and oceanography in order to tap and use the natural resources of our country effectively and gain mastery over nature successfully.

To attain great successes in scientific research work, contact and co-operation should be strengthened among scientists and scientific research organs, and creative co-operation be intensified between scientists and producers. Also, instead of putting forth new problems at random, efforts should be focussed on the solution of those problems which are urgent and important for the people's economy, and problems on which researches have already been undertaken or have not yet been completed, thereby fully solving the problems one by one by the method of annihilation operation.

To step up the development of science and technology of the country, the qualifications of those who are engaged in this field should be elevated decisively. All the scientists and technicians should study energetically to become workers who possess a high level of scientific theory, a wealth of practical experience and are well acquainted with the trends of the advancement of modern science and technology, able workers who can skillfully solve scientific and technical problems raised by reality.

We shall see to it that scientific research centres are reinforced all the more and better conditions are provided for researches with a view to promoting scientific research work successfully.

What is important in the building of socialist culture is to give education to all the working people and enhance their general cultural and technical levels to a higher stage.

The most important task for us in this field is to carry on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently in a qualitative way. By carrying on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently, we should bring the training of technical personnel to keep pace with the advancement of the productive forces of the country and the rapid tempo of the technical revolution. **(Applause.)**

Along with the regular full-time educational system, the education system of studying while working should be further developed so that all the working people may be ensured better conditions for learning.

Success in the education of younger generations and training of cadres depends largely upon the role of the teachers who are engaged directly in this work. The teachers should acquire the habit of studying and raise their political and theoretical levels and their level of professional knowledge decisively, so that instruction and education may be conducted more qualitatively. Simultaneously with this, the whole state, the whole society should be concerned in laying sufficient material foundations for educational establishments so as to develop the educational work.

We should continue to strive for the development of socialist literature and art, upholding the literary and art policy of the Party. Literary and art workers must better contribute to the *working-classization*, revolutionization of the whole society by creating many revolutionary works which represent the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people, and the grandiose struggle of our people today who have inherited it, and the pulsating realities. **(Applause.)**

Seventhly. The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation.

It is one of the basic functions of a socialist state to keep increasing defence capabilities while pushing ahead with economic construction. The imperialists perpetrate uninterrupted aggression and plunder, and as long as imperialism exists the danger of war will not disappear. Under the circumstances, the gains of revolution can be safeguarded against imperialist aggression and the security of the people defended only when we reinforce our own defence power and are ready for action at all times. **(Loud applause.)**

To augment our defence capabilities is an urgent task for us particularly in view of the situation in our country where the territory is divided and we are building socialism directly

confronted with the aggressive forces of American imperialism.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, pursuing the sinister aim of committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, have converted South Korea completely into their military base for aggression. The U.S. imperialists station tens of thousands of their aggressor troops in South Korea and keep a huge puppet standing army more than 600,000 strong.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon further intensifying war preparations in South Korea. In order to execute their war policy in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing the puppet armed forces and are incessantly bringing into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction as well as combat equipment such as vessels and aircraft. They have set up the system of wartime mobilization to drive the innocent South Korean people into an aggressive war, and are frequently carrying out provocations against the territory of the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In an attempt to utilize South Korea more effectively for Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to align the South Korean puppets militarily with Japanese and other reactionaries in Asia, and are running wild to form a new military alliance in Asia with the "South Korea-Japan treaty" as a bait. They try to unleash another war in Korea using South Korea as an advance base and the forces of Japanese militarism as a shock brigade, and throw the South Korean armed forces easily into their war of aggression in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have already dragged South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war against Viet Nam, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique herded more troops than any other vassal countries into the battlefields of South Viet Nam, earlier than any of them.

The situation is becoming tenser and the danger of war more and more increasing in our country and the whole of Asia.

The prevailing situation demands us to make the country's defence capabilities steel-strong and be fully prepared for war so as to counter any surprise attack by the enemy.

To defend the country is the work of defending the socialist gains won by our people and our base of revolution; it is the most sacred duty and honourable task for the whole people. **(Loud applause.)** The People's Army should serve the fatherland and the people, and the whole people should love and aid the People's Army; the armymen and the people should further display the traditional spirit of unity of the army and the people and, in case of emergency, closely unite into one as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion to safeguard our fatherland and our gains of socialism sharing life and death, sweets and bitters. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood but always keep a tense, mobilized posture and should maintain a sharpest revolutionary vigilance and prepare themselves to meet and fight the enemy valiantly without the slightest confusion no matter when he may launch invasion by surprise. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In order to make our defence capabilities invincible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party.

We should temper the ranks of the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique, and make all the men and officers undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up, thereby further boosting the combat capabilities of the People's Army and enabling the entire people to take part in battle with the existing forces of the People's Army as the core in case of emergency. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The People's Army should be armed firmly with up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment and the military science and technique be developed rapidly to meet the demands of modern warfare. Combat training should be intensified for all armymen so that they may be well versed in their weapons and fully master modern military science and technique.

Our People's Army should, in this way, be built up into a revolutionary force equipped with the indefatigable spirit of fighting through thick and thin for the Party, the working class and for the fatherland and the people, into an iron army each member of which is a match for one hundred enemies, capable of smiting any reckless adventure of the enemy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country constitute the most powerful defence system based on the unshakable political and ideological unity of the entire people and on the solid foundations of the independent economy of the country. We should firmly arm the workers, farmers and all other people so that they may unfold an intensive labour struggle in socialist construction while defending the fatherland, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, and in case of emergency, not only carry on production but conduct combat actions with credit. **(Loud applause.)** Together with this, impregnable defences must be built in all parts of the country to convert the whole country into a military fortress to repel the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where he may attack us. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All this is aimed at fully embodying our Party's line of self-defence in national defence. Only by so doing, can we smite the enemy's ceaseless subversive activities at every step and shatter armed invasion of all forms. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Eighthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.

By the development of an independent, comprehensive economy with our own efforts in our country we never mean that we reject international economic ties and produce everything we need for ourselves. Every country differs from the others in the natural and economic conditions, in the levels of development of the productive forces and science and technology in the given stage and, accordingly, in the variety and quantity of raw materials and products turned out. Under these conditions each country should produce on its own essential things, the things which are in great demand, and procure those things which are slight in demand or which are insufficient or cannot be produced at home, through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

In developing foreign trade we attach prime importance to the world socialist market.

As is generally known, the world socialist market came into being as an economic result of the emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system after World War II when our country and a number of other countries broke away from the capitalist system.

The formation of the world socialist market promoted economic and technical exchanges between the socialist countries, thereby making a great contribution to the development of the national economy, the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and improvement of the people's livelihood in each of those countries. Hence, it became possible to frustrate the sinister designs of the imperialist powers of the world headed by U.S. imperialism to blockade the socialist countries economically, impede their economic development and, further, stifle the world socialist economic system. **(Applause.)**

The socialist market provides favourable conditions not only to the socialist countries but also to the newly-independent states to fill each other's needs in the interests of the development of their national economy. Unlike the capitalist market where operates the economic law of seeking monopolistic high profits through non-equivalent exchange and plunder of backward countries, the socialist market enables the newly-independent states to realize their surplus industrial goods and farm produce and purchase in return from other countries industrial equipment, raw materials and other supplies essential to the development of their economy on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Thus, economically backward countries are no longer held in bondage to the capitalist market to be robbed endlessly of their natural wealth and the priceless fruits of their people's labour as in the past, and are now able to follow the path to economic independence, casting away the economic yoke of imperialism.

The formation of the socialist market dealt a mortal blow to the imperialist monopolies and multimillionaires that had assumed complete control of the world economy through their vast markets; in particular, shattered to pieces the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism, that had sought to monopolize the overseas markets, plunder the world of its raw material resources at will and dominate the world; and aggravated the general economic crisis of the imperialist powers. **(Loud applause.)**

If all socialist countries, filling each other's economic needs, consolidate and develop the socialist market, the development of the national economy of each socialist country will be further promoted and more favourable conditions be created for the economic independence of the newly-independent states and, further, the capitalist market can be driven into an unstable position and the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system be aggravated further still. **(Applause.)**

Needless to say, consolidation and development of the socialist market and strengthening and development of economic ties between the socialist countries do not mean in the least that the socialist countries should not establish economic relations with capitalist countries.

We will develop relations of trade and commercial exchange with all countries with differing social systems that respect our sovereignty and are desirous of having economic ties with our country. Nevertheless, the economic business relations with capitalist countries are in any case of secondary importance in the foreign trade of the socialist countries, and those relations should not be made the basis of the latter's economic relations with foreign countries. We should pay primary attention to the promotion of economic and technical exchanges with the fraternal countries and to the

consolidation and development of the socialist market.

Of prime importance in consolidating and developing the socialist market is that each fraternal country, proceeding from the political interests of the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism and colonialism, displays the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and entirely renounces hidebound nationalistic egoism in the mutual economic relations. **(Loud applause.)** In particular, the developed socialist countries should give more material assistance with no political strings attached and with no selfish motives, to the economically backward countries which aspire after socialism against imperialism. In this way conditions should be created for these countries not only to frustrate the economic blockade of the imperialist powers successfully but to have less transactions with the capitalist market and rely on the socialist market. In the trade relations with foreign countries, too, as in all other matters, we should never deviate from the class stand or become oblivious of communist ethics and comradely duty.

We will exert all possible efforts to maintain close economic ties between the fraternal countries, consolidate and develop the world socialist market for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism, for the unity of the national and international interests in revolution and construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence.

The peoples of many newly-independent countries who gained political independence are now confronted with the urgent tasks of eradicating the aftermaths of the colonial rule of imperialism, building an independent national economy, and radically improving their life.

And yet, the imperialists are manoeuvring to bring the newly-independent countries under the yoke of neo-colonialism, a new form of colonialism, to subordinate the peoples of the liberated countries again to themselves. The imperialists pursue the policy of enslaving other countries economically by using their "aid" as a bait and, further, of trampling upon the sovereignty of those countries. "The European Common Market," the "integration of the world economy" and the like loudly advertised by the imperialist powers today, all pursue the heinous aggressive aims of stifling the economic independence of the newly-independent states and subordinating these countries to themselves.

By developing economic relations with the newly-independent states on the principle of filling each other's needs without any political and economic strings attached, we should sincerely help them secure complete political and economic independence from the imperialists and assist their peoples in achieving national prosperity. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Ninthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight actively in defence of the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad.

In the past large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland to wander abroad owing to the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists. As a people without a country, they were subjected to national discrimination and all sorts of humiliation, deprived of all rights, and suffered from utter destitution in strange lands over long years.

Today, however, as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless national confidence and pride, and see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic. The overseas citizens of Korea support all the policies of the Republic and are exerting active efforts to perform their duties as citizens of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)**

The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

At present, a movement is widespread among our fellow countrymen in Japan for their continued repatriation. To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of. **(Loud applause.)** There still remain large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who want to come back to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have placed artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and are manoeuvring to wreck it halfway in gross violation of international law and international practice and humanitarian principles. This is evidence that the Japanese government is trampling upon the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and is openly challenging the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the unjustified manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic maintains that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully ensured freedoms of travel to their homeland and democratic national education and all other democratic national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We strongly demand that the Japanese government treat and protect the Korean citizens in Japan duly as foreigners and immediately stop all acts of persecution and suppression against them. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)** The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Tenthly. From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy. (Loud applause.)

The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic derives from the nature of our state and social system free from all exploitation and oppression and reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to achieve victory for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Our independent, principled foreign policy enjoys support from an increasing number of countries in the world and has consolidated the international position of our country as never before. **(Loud applause.)**

Today our country maintains friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries and scores of other countries in the world. In the period after the formation of the third Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1962 alone, our country newly established diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia and Africa, and our country's friendly relations with these countries are developing steadily. **(Applause.)** Economic and cultural exchanges between our country and other countries, too, have been further expanded and developed. Our country maintains trade and cultural relations with many countries now. Intercourse becomes brisk everyday between a large number of peace-loving peoples in the world and our people, and our friendly ties with them expand more and more. Thus we have so many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world, and the international solidarity of our revolution is being cemented constantly. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, further strengthen and develop such relations of friendship with foreign countries and strive to have many more friends in the world.

The international situation of our revolution is very complex and tense today.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism incessantly perpetrate armed invasion and subversive activities against the socialist and newly-independent countries. They are brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, disturbing peace and threatening the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly.

The basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world at the present stage is mainly to swallow up divided or small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression especially to Viet Nam and other Asian countries. This aggressive manoeuvring on the part of the U.S. imperialists aggravates tension in our country and all parts of Asia to the extreme and gravely endangers peace throughout the world.

It is the most pressing task today for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples all over the world to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Apart from the anti-U.S. struggle, no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or world peace or the

progress of mankind. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

What attitude the socialist countries take towards U.S. imperialism is a criterion that shows whether they fight in real earnest for the advancement of the international revolutionary movement or not at the present time. Attitude towards U.S. imperialism is a touchstone that distinguishes between the revolutionary position and the opportunist position. **(Loud applause.)** The socialist countries should do away with all deviations in the anti-U.S. struggle and maintain the unswerving revolutionary position against U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. **(Loud applause.)** A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. **(Thunderous applause.)** Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its windpipe everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will resolutely fight against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, and will continue to wage a stubborn struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, regarding it as an important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces opposing U.S. imperialism, will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world, and render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage to check and foil U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, and support the Vietnamese people in every way in their just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Loud applause.)**

Viet Nam has now become a front where the anti-U.S. struggle goes on most severely. It is on the soil of indomitable Viet Nam that a bitter struggle is being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world and the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people, bearing the heavy burdens of this struggle, are valiantly fighting not only to safeguard the independence and freedom of their fatherland, but also to defend the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the rest of the world. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The heroic Vietnamese people are inflicting one serious military and political setback after another upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into an inextricable quandary. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I would like to extend, from this rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly, warmest militant greetings to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and all the heroic people of North and South Viet Nam who have risen as one in the just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. **(Thunderous applause.)** We fully support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. **(Loud applause.)** The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin American peoples. **(Loud applause.)**

That is why the U.S. imperialists are running wild in their malicious attempt to stifle the Republic of Cuba and incessantly carrying on aggressive plots against Cuba by whipping together the reactionaries in Latin America.

No manoeuvre on the part of U.S. imperialism, however, will be able to block the way of the heroic Cuban people who advance unwaveringly in the front rank of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism under the difficult conditions in which they are confronted directly with U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere, and strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggression and all their subversive activities against the Republic of Cuba. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our people will, in the future too, continue to bend all efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence, and will positively support their liberation struggle. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Particularly, our people will fight in firm unity with all the Asian peoples to chase the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism out of all parts of Asia. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We will unite firmly with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia including the democratic forces in Japan and wage a staunch struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism, a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, and its aggressive manoeuvres. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and labouring peoples of capitalist countries who are fighting against the exploitation and oppression by capital, for their vital rights, democracy and socialism and extend warm support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggles. **(Loud applause.)** We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and endeavour untiringly to strengthen solidarity with them. **(Loud applause.)**

Despite the frenzy of the imperialists, the general international situation today still develops in favour of the forces of peace and socialism. **(Applause.)** The ranks of the peoples in the battle against imperialism are growing in scope and strength in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in all parts of the world. **(Loud applause.)**

Imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually be destroyed and the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist struggle for the just cause of revolution will definitely emerge victorious. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Comrades Deputies,

The Political Programme of the Gvernment of the Republic embodies our Party's idea of *Juche* and its revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

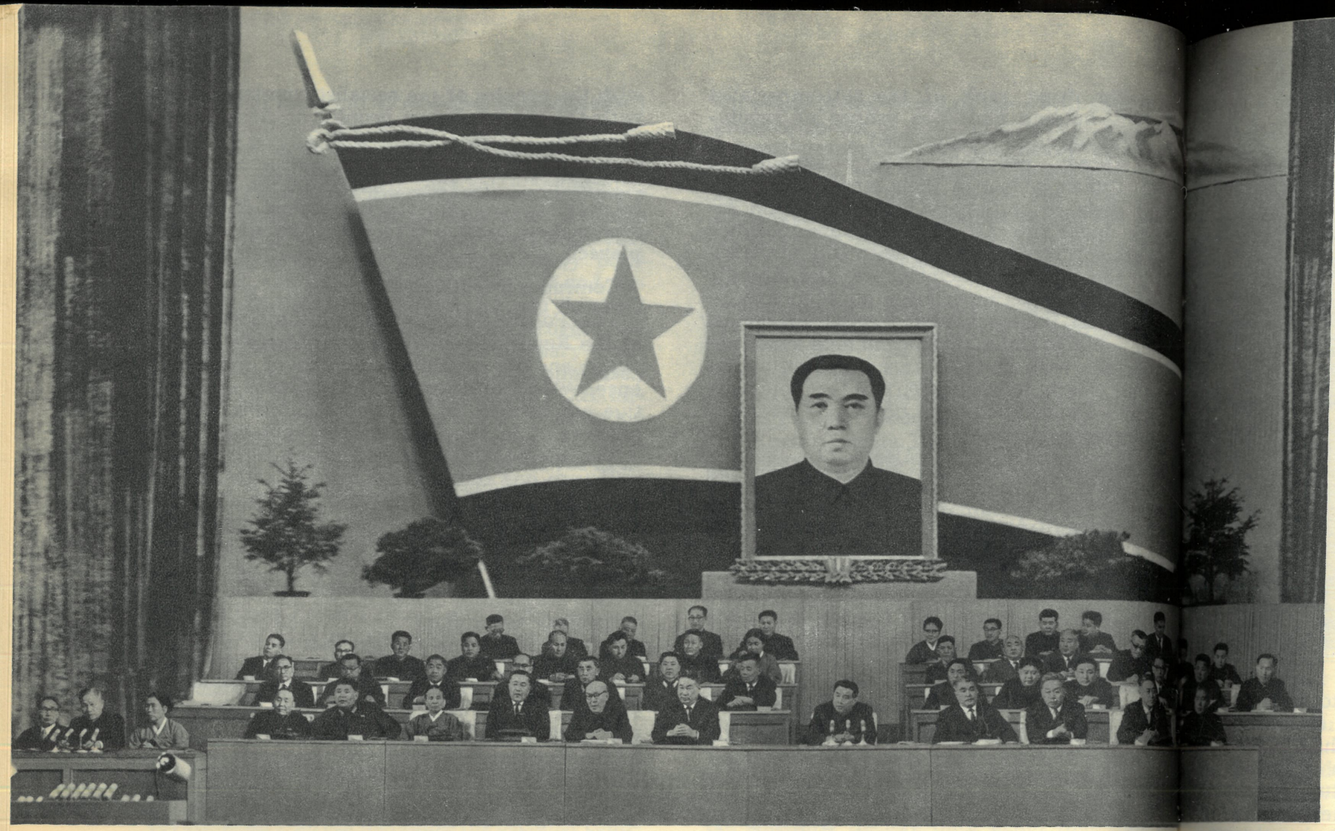
The realization of this Political Programme will turn our country into a richer and stronger and advanced socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and will ensure a still happier life for our people. **(Thunderous applause.)** It will inspire and encourage the South Korean people forcefully in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and afford a firm guarantee for the unification of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will execute this Political Programme faithfully and thereby advance the revolution and construction of our country farther on to live up to the expectations of the entire people and you deputies. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The entire people, upholding the policies of the Party and the Government, should dash ahead faster surmounting all difficulties by continually displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotic devotion. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** It is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people that they do not yield to difficulties and rest on their laurels but make continuous advance and continuous innovations for new victories. **(Thunderous applause.)** There will be a new, great upsurge in our revolutionary struggle and construction work when all our working people keep forging ahead dynamically at the speed of Chollima to implement the policies of the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

No force can ever stop the forward movement of our people who are under the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and hold power firmly in their hands. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** Our revolutionary cause is a just one and victory is on the side of the Korean people fighting for justice. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Let us all march forward valiantly for the final victory of our revolution, towards the bright future of socialism and communism, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause, hurrah and cheers.)**



The rostrum of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

Absolute Support, Absolute Trust

In the wake of the victorious elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies at all levels in which 100 per cent of the electors participated in voting and 100 per cent of the electors voted for the candidates, the historic First Sessoin of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in mid-December last year amid the warm greetings and keen attention of the workers, peasants and all other sections of the people in all parts of the country who are bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge, and attracting the ardent hearts of the fighting brothers in South Korea and the warm hearts of the overseas compatriots.

At the session a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, was formed with the unanimous support and approval of all the deputies who represent the will of the entire people, and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was elected.

Indeed, the whole course of the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly was permeated with absolute trust in, intense loyalty to and ardent love and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, who always leads the Korean people along the road of victory, glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and blazing the triumphant path of the Korean revolution.

The session proudly summed up the great victories and immortal achievements scored by our people under the people's power, upholding the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and expressed the unshakable resolve of our people to march ahead more vigorously at the speed of Chollima and in the spirit of each coping with a hundred foes, along the path of brilliant victory illumined by him and towards a new, greater triumph of the cause of our revolution.

All the deputies who addressed the session unanimously pointed to the great revolutionary achievements scored by our people during the past period in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural, under the seasoned leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and put emphasis on the great results attained by our people amid a new, great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel set forth at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today our people are still more firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, and are rallied steel-strong, with one ideology and one will, around the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic headed by him; the political and ideological unity of our people based on the worker-peasant alliance has been cemented into an indestructible one.

The whole society has been converted into a great, harmonious, cheerful, animated and closely united family of the revolutionary people who live and work single-heartedly in accordance with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and keep dashing ahead at the speed of Chollima towards socialism and communism under his wise leadership.

On the basis of the triumphant socialist system the production is continuing to grow at a high speed and the foundations of the independent national economy have been further consolidated.

Thus, our people have secured powerful assets for making the country richer and stronger and rapidly raising their material and cultural standards by their own efforts without the slightest vacillation under whatever difficult and complex situation, for fully satisfying the material requirements of the country and people and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by repulsing any aggression of the enemy in any adversity.

In our country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the firm foundations of an independent national industry including the mighty heavy industry with the modern machine-building industry as its core and light industry have been laid.

Technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been pushed ahead vigorously in the countryside through the guidance of the state and the assistance of the working class along the road indicated in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Agrarian Question in Our Country," with the result that the political and

Deputies unanimously adopting a decision on entrusting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, to form a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ideological level and technical and cultural standard of the farmers have been raised and the material and technical foundations of agriculture consolidated.

Abolishment of the agricultural tax-in-kind has completely freed the farmers from burdens of tax; the enforcement of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education has made it possible for the rising generation to learn at school at state expense until they reach the work age; and the free medical service has enabled everyone to receive medical care, without paying even a penny. Thus the people are leading a happy life under the fine social system. And the socialist national culture is flourishing and developing.

In particular, by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the military line of our Party, we are preparing ourselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, to wipe out the enemy at one stroke if the U.S. imperialists launch another war of aggression.

Under the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, in our country where backwardness and penury once prevailed, **"an advanced, socialist system has now been established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our fatherland has turned into a socialist state which has a firm independent national economy and brilliant national culture."** (Kim Il Sung)

The correct foreign policy that proceeds from the independent stand of the Party and the Government is constantly enhancing the international position of the Republic and has made positive contributions to the strengthening and development of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the three continents and the international communist movement.

The Marxist-Leninist line of independence and the firm line of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of our Party have enjoyed support and approval from the revolutionary peoples all over the world.

All the deputies who addressed the session unanimously stressed that all these successes scored by our people in the revolution and construction are a brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the independent, revolutionary line based on the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, and the result of the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly highly appraised the correctness of the policies pursued and the great revolutionary exploits made in the past by our people's power as the powerful weapon of revolution and as the staunch defender of the people's interests under the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader—the people's power which was founded and has been consolidated by him and has carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the session all the deputies expressed their conviction that our people, closely rallied, with one ideology and one will, around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, would further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and make greater contributions to the cause of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle of the revolutionary peoples all over the world.

At the session Premier Kim Il Sung announced the historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic: **"Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity."**

In the new Political Programme of the Government Premier Kim Il Sung illumined the clear way ahead for our people to further promote the revolutionary struggle and construction work and thereby actively hasten the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in the complicated international situation at present and, particularly, under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of our fatherland are daily intensifying their machinations for aggression and another war.

The Political Programme has forcefully confirmed the correctness and the great vitality of the idea of *Juche* of our Party, put forward the task of embodying it more thoroughly in all fields and, proceeding from the general tasks of our revolution, clearly set forth new, immediate fighting tasks in the fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs.

Elucidated in the Political Programme are the firm position of *Juche* and revolution and the indomitable will to accomplish the Korean revolution with responsibility relying on the strength of the Korean people themselves and fight to the end against imperialism. The Political Programme is also thoroughly permeated with the revolutionary position of Marxism-Leninism and the unshakable class position to which our Party and Government consistently adhere in all their activities in domestic and foreign affairs.

This great fighting programme put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which firmly arms our people politically and ideologically, sets forth a clear-cut goal of struggle and holds out a clear prospect for them, powerfully inspires them to a new struggle for the building of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and guarantees victory in the struggle. Moreover, the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence set forth in the Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung make valuable contributions to further developing the Marxist-Leninist theory and enriching the practical experience of the international communist movement.

New Cabinet members headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people

The Political Programme will impart great confidence in the victory of revolution and courage to the revolutionaries, democratic figures and all other patriotic-minded people in South Korea who are raising high the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland. It will also powerfully inspire the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan who are valiantly fighting in defence of all the democratic, national rights including the right to repatriation and for the unification of the fatherland; it will also powerfully encourage all other overseas Korean citizens.

The Political Programme of Premier Kim Il Sung will greatly gladden our friends abroad who are fighting against imperialism; it will make the enemy tremble in uneasiness and fear.

Especially, the Political Programme will deal a powerful blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, who, occupying South Korea, are hampering in every way the cause of the Korean people for unification of the fatherland and running wild to unleash another war.

Pointing out that over the past years we were able to score great victories and successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, because we firmly carried through the idea of *Juche* of our Party and the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of the idea in all fields, Premier Kim Il Sung has set forth in his Political Programme the tasks of thoroughly implementing in the future, too, the idea of *Juche* and the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of the state activities.

Our people who are bringing about a new upsurge of the Chollima advance in the struggle for carrying through the revolutionary line of the Party of carrying on economic construction and national defence upbuilding in parallel put forth at the Party Conference, are overwhelmed with deep emotion and excitement at the announcement of the great Political Programme. They are filled with infinite trust in and a feeling of reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung, the great, sagacious and outstanding leader, who is correctly leading them to one victory after another, entrust their destinies entirely to him, and are putting up a new, vigorous struggle, with a firm confidence in the victory of revolution and a great pride in the correctness of their cause.

Firmly convinced that they can surely win a new, greater victory when they march forward vigorously along the road indicated by the great Political Programme, our people are waging an energetic struggle for fulfilling the revolutionary tasks set forth in the Political Programme and hastening the nation-wide victory of the revolution under the wise leadership of the Leader.

The revolutionary cause of our people who are enjoying the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader, is invincible.

Comrade Kim Il Sung going to the poll to participate in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd

UNBREAKABLE UNITY, GREAT VICTORY

On November 25 and 30 the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships, workers' settlements, or *dong*) were held respectively. The elections were held amid the high political zeal and great revolutionary upsurge of the entire people.

Our people greeted the recent elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the local people's assemblies at all levels as a great national event.

Feeling a high pride in being citizens of the D.P.R.K. and a great delight of being genuine masters of the power, and cherishing boundless loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, unfathomable love for and trust in the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power, all the electors—workers, peasants and other sections of the people—went to the polls in all parts of the country.

On November 25, feeling a boundless pride and honour and being overwhelmed with unlimited emotion and excitement, the working class at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and other electors of the Songrim constituency who were to elect Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the glorious Workers' Party of

The electors at the Songrim constituency who had nominated the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung as the candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly voted for him with a feeling of immense happiness. After the voting the polling station presented a scene of joyous dancing

Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, as their deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, went to the polls and cast votes of loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader.

On that day, Comrade Kim Il Sung cast a ballot at the polling station of sub-constituency No. 78 in Daesong District, Pyongyang, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the masses.

On November 30, the day of election to the local people's assemblies at all levels, Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the co-op farmers, voted at the polls of sub-constituency No. 67, Ryongsong District, Pyongyang.

All voters performed their honorable duty as citizens, expressing their unbounded loyalty to the Party and the Leader and unconditional trust in the people's power. **A hundred per cent of the electors took part in the recent elections and a hundred per cent of them voted for the candidates registered at all constituencies for the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung voting at the polls of sub-constituency No. 78, Daesong District, Pyongyang

This is another great historic triumph to go down in the history of the Korean people. In the recent elections the Korean people again demonstrated the united power of the people who are firmly rallied with one ideology and one will around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by their respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and displayed their tremendous revolutionary zeal to the world.

In the elections the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung was again elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly by the unanimous will of the entire people. And the best sons and daughters of the workers, peasants, working intellectuals and other sections of the people and genuine representatives of the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader, were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies of all levels.

The great victory won in the recent elections is the manifestation of our people's boundless trust in and loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, a peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who always leads our people to victory and glory, to happiness and prosperity bearing the destiny of the country and the people on his shoulders.

The great political and ideological unity of our people rallied firmly around the Party and the Leader has by no means been secured overnight. It has been achieved and firmly con-

solidated by our people in the protracted, glorious struggle for winning freedom and independence of their country and building a new life under the leadership of the Party and the Leader.

Over 40 long years after he started revolutionary activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung has invariably devoted his all to the fight for freedom and happiness of the Korean people and victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea with profound Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideology, unwavering confidence in the revolutionary cause of our people, untiring, stubborn fighting spirit, unusual zeal and peerless revolutionary sweep.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung bore the destiny of the country and the people on his shoulders and paved the way for the arduous Korean revolution. Leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years, he defeated the robber Japanese imperialists and won the cause for the restoration of the motherland. In the course of the protracted, sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle the glorious revolutionary traditions were built up as a priceless asset for the prosperity of our nation and victory of the Korean revolution.

The working people in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, are excited with joy at the extra news that 100 per cent of the electors participated in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and 100 per cent of the electors voted for the candidates

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally overcoming manifold difficulties and hardships, founded the Workers' Party of Korea as the militant General Staff for the Korean revolution, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people.

During the Patriotic War of Liberation, he organized and mobilized our people to the heroic resistance war and frustrated the brutal armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and safeguarded the country and the revolutionary gains with honour.

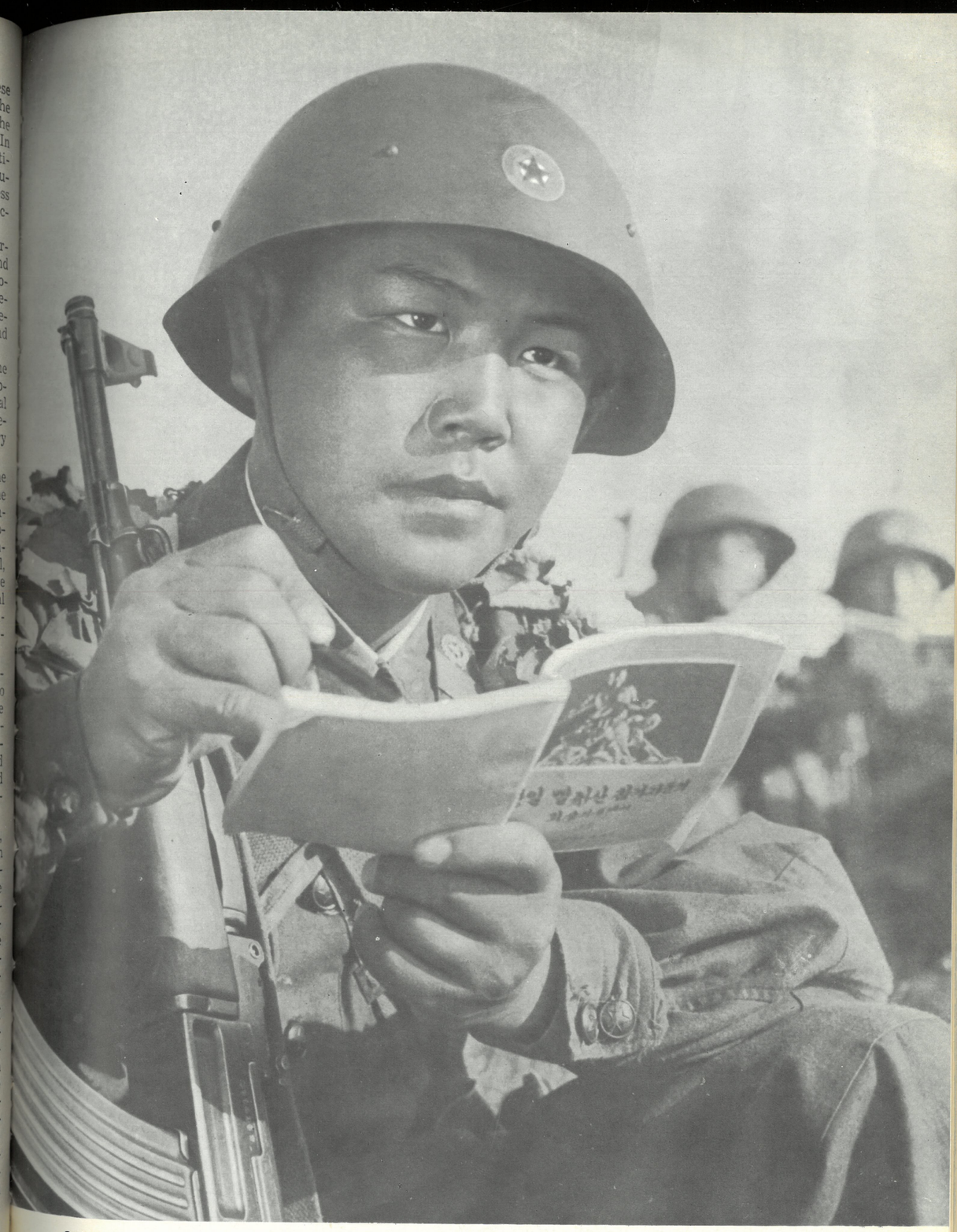
After the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the people to build on our war-ravaged land the socialist system, the most advanced system under which the sources of exploitation and oppression are abolished once and for all, turned our once backward country into a powerful, socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy, and made our national defence steel-strong by arming the entire people and converting the whole land into a fortress.

Always firmly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist principles and applying them creatively to the actual conditions of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth and thoroughly implemented the only correct, independent revolutionary lines and policies at every period and stage of the development of the revolution and thus ensured the brilliant victory of Marxism-Leninism in Korea.

Holding aloft the banner of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, Comrade Kim Il Sung has set an example in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, and made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

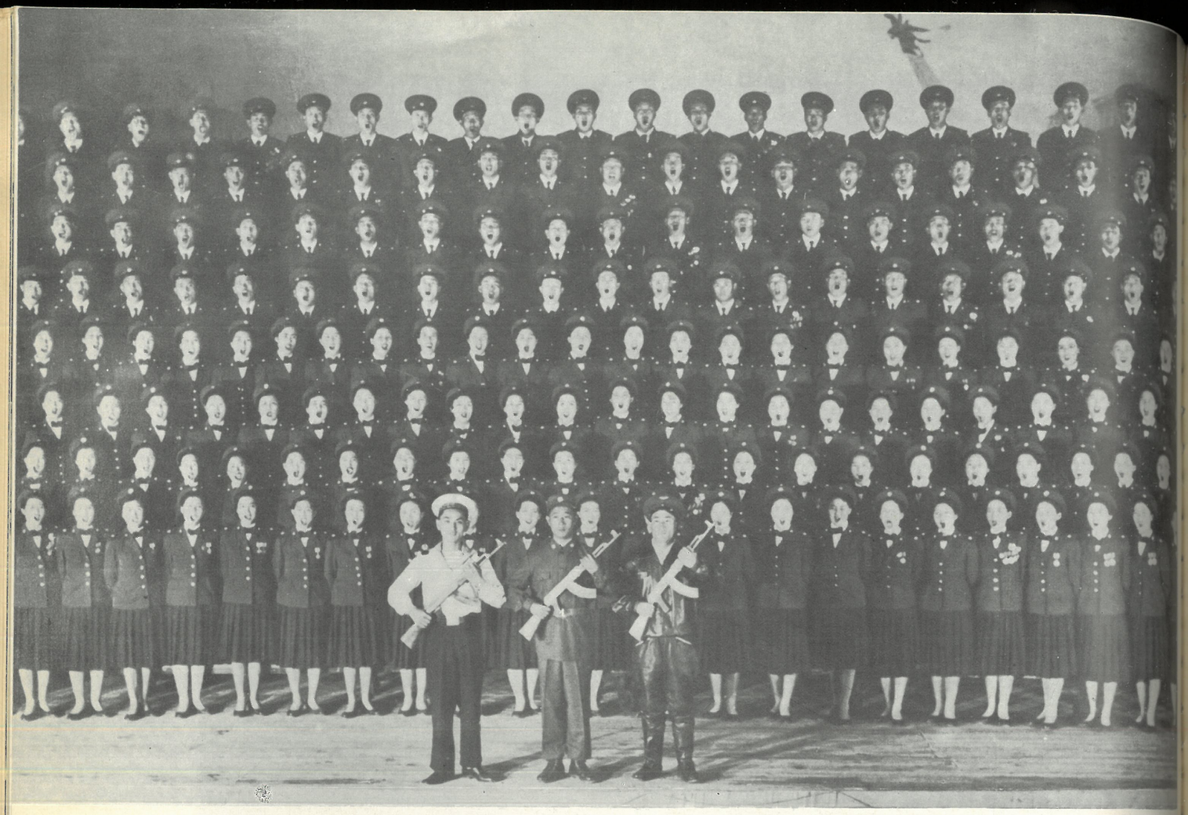
He always shows concern about the misery of the compatriots in South Korea who are languishing under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and energetically leads the entire people in the vigorous struggle for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, unification of the fatherland and the earlier nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

All the lines and policies put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and all his activities are based solely on the interests of the revolution and the interests of our people; they reflect his consistent deep solicitude for providing better food,



Soldiers of the People's Army are immersed in reading the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" to learn towards the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas

ng "Marshal Kim Il Sung Inspecting the Battle Front" *by Yu Hwan Ki*



Mixed chorus "Soldiers Extend Warm Greetings to the Leader"

Duetto "Comrades-in-arms"

SONG OF FIDELITY

Scenes from performances by the Song and Da
Ensemble of the Korean People's Army

Group dance "The Sound of a Drum on a Hill"

clothing and housing and happier life to the entire people.

Therefore, our people entirely entrust their destinies to Comrade Kim Il Sung and are filled with the determination to devote everything with a single heart in their service to him at any place and at any time, regarding it as the greatest honour, happiness and pride of the nation to have him as their leader and to be led by him.

The solid political and ideological unity of our people displayed in the recent elections is the realization of the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung for strongly building up our own revolutionary forces and is the most precious gain our Party has achieved under his leadership.

Since the first day of its founding, our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung has held fast to the correct line of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, educating and remoulding the entire people and rallying them firmly around the Party, while consolidating its own ranks organizationally and ideologically.

In order to train all working people into genuine Korean revolutionaries, communist fighters, who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader, the Party has armed them with the Party ideas, the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and constantly intensified the education in the Party policies and the revolutionary traditions and the communist education with class education as its basic contents.

And the Party has consistently adhered to the revolutionary mass line of serving the masses faithfully, going into the midst of them, educating, remoulding and uniting them, drawing strength and wisdom from them, and mobilizing the broad masses to the performance of revolutionary tasks.

By properly combining the class line with the mass line, the Party has won all people except the handful of hostile elements over to the side of the revolution and enabled all of them to enjoy a new, worthwhile and happy life on the road of socialism and communism.

Especially, in the course of intensive generalization of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work have been firmly established in the activities of the Party and state organs and their leading functionaries and the ties of kinship between the Party and the masses further strengthened.

As the work of arming the entire working people with the unitary ideology of the Party and revolutionizing and *working-classizing* them has been pushed forward and the correct mass line of the Party carried through, the entire people have been rallied more firmly around the Party and the Leader and the whole society has now turned into a Red collective, invincible fighting ranks full of vitality and revolutionary vigour. The victorious result of the recent elections is a clear proof of it.

The great victory in the recent elections is the brilliant fruition of the correct lines and policies of our Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the popular policies of the Government of the Republic.

Through the recent elections the entire people have fully demonstrated their firm determination to unconditionally support and defend the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them a new worthwhile and bright life, to firmly protect the people's power and socialist gains from the enemy's encroachment and further consolidate and develop them, to unify the fatherland under the banner of the Republic, and to accomplish the revolution on a nation-wide scale.

The great victory in the recent elections constitutes an important turning-point in advancing our revolutionary cause more powerfully.

With persons boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader, the motherland and the people elected to the state power organs at all levels, the people's power, a powerful weapon of our revolution, has been further consolidated and its function and role will be further enhanced.

Thanks to the further consolidation of the people's power, the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic will be further fortified politically, economically and militarily, the socialist system be more consolidated and developed, and fuller preparations be made to meet with initiative the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

At the get-together with the electorate of the Songrim constituency on November 11 last year Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...To further consolidate our state power by holding the election again is a most important event for us in carrying forward the cause of the revolutionary forerunners who fought shedding their blood for this state power and in the work for the future of the people, a most important event for more successfully carrying out the revolutionary task in the future and thoroughly defending the people's interests."

Today the people of the northern half of the Republic are confronted with the weighty revolutionary tasks of driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, unifying the fatherland and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by supporting the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and strengthening the solidarity with the revolutionary forces of the world.

The South Korean people are now subjected to oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists, who hinder the Korean people's cause of unification of the fatherland by all means, are brutally suppressing the people in South Korea and massacring patriots, while

(Continued on page 57)

OIL PAINTING

"Marshal KIM IL SUNG Inspecting the Battle Front"

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea launched an aggressive war in Korea on June 25, 1950, after long frantic preparations in the wild hopes of making colonial slaves of the Korean people and extending their aggression to the Asian Continent.

U.S. imperialism hurled the bulk of its land, sea and air forces, the South Korean puppet army, and troops of its 15 satellites into the Korean war, employing most barbarous, vicious methods of war such as blanket bombing and use of chemical and germ weapons.

Indeed, the Patriotic War of Liberation waged by the Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression for freedom and independence was a severe trial to the Korean people and our young People's Army.

However, the Korean people and their armed force, the Korean People's Army, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose and fought heroically in defence of their beloved fatherland and the revolutionary gains attained through the persevering labour of the people, against the enemy's encroachment.

In the severe three-year long Patriotic War of Liberation, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army that inherited the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas, defended every inch of their land with their very blood and safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country with honours by exhibiting unparalleled mass heroism and patriotism.

At last the U.S. imperialists were brought to their knees by the heroic Korean people, and the myth about the "might of the United States" was completely exploded.

As the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of our Republic, Chairman of the Military Commission and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung bore the heavy burdens of the war on his shoulders, enjoying undivided support and confidence of the entire Korean people.

In the past when he organized and led a sanguinary guerilla warfare against Japanese imperialism for 15 long years braving the bristling bayonets of the enemy under the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland, Marshal Kim Il Sung always bore the brunt of difficulties and hardships. And in the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he confidently led the Korean people to victory.

The war was unprecedentedly severe. But Marshal Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed commander, creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory on war and army and the principles of military science to the actual conditions of our country and to the specific features of a theatre of war, laid down the correct strategic and tactic lines, set forth the concrete ways and means of beating the enemy, and took the most appropriate measures on the front and in the rear to cope with the complex and difficult situation, always clearly grasping the decisive moments to guarantee victory in the war.

Under the superb, strategical and operational direction of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the People's Army successfully solved many problems of military art—organization and conduct of counter-attacks, correct selection of the points at which main blows should be directed, constant co-operation between different army branches, concentrated artillery fire in the mountains and wooded areas, creation and using of reserve units, organization and conduct of offensive defences and tunnel warfare, battles for annihilating landing forces on the sea and on the shores, organization of coast defence, mobilizing and using of various combat means to cope with the enemy's technical superiority, etc. As a result, the People's Army always had the initiative on the front line and won battles during the war.

In particular, Marshal Kim Il Sung personally visited the combat units on the front in face of danger and directed their preparations for military operations, inspiring in the hearts of all men and officers of the People's Army boundless loyalty to the Party and firm confidence in victory.

In response to the Leader's call, the whole country united as one combat unit fought heroically and won great victory in the sacred war for destroying the enemy.

The oil painting "Marshal Kim Il Sung Inspecting the Battle Front" is a historic portrayal of a scene of inspection of the battle line by Marshal Kim Il Sung who led the Korean people to victory in the severe Patriotic War of Liberation. This is painted by Yu Hwan Ki who, a student of an art academy, went to the front when the war broke out and served as an artillery scout.

He could not forget the day on the battle front when the wise and great Supreme Commander visited the sector where he was fighting.

He visualized the plan for the painting already in the trench. After the war, he took up the brush and executed the plan.

The powder smoke in the distant background and drifts of snow on the height represent the grim war scene. And the majestic figure of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the distinguished leader, who stands watching ahead and the rays of the morning sun symbolize the victory in the war.

This work of art was first shown at the National Art Exhibition in 1955 and won great admiration from the public, inspiring in everyone beholding it boundless love for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The Root of Our People's Power

Our people's power, the banner of freedom and happiness of our people, has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's.

Our people's power was founded after the country's liberation on the basis of the achievements and valuable experience gained in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea it creditably fulfilled the revolutionary tasks set before it at each stage of development of the revolution.

After its founding our people's power successfully accomplished the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the country and made great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. As a result, today our people live in the era of national prosperity under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine people's power of the 40 million Korean people.

As our people had no state power of their own in the past, they had to lead a miserable life of colonial slaves under the Japanese imperialists for nearly half a century.

In the 1930's, the darkest years of Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, the Communists and patriotic people of Korea, upholding the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose in arms and launched a heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism to win national independence and state power.

After organizing the anti-Japanese armed units Comrade Kim Il Sung established the guerilla bases—the completely liberated areas—in order to protect the people and further expand and develop the armed struggle. The establishment of the guerilla bases—the liberated areas—was of great significance since they served as the stronghold for the development of the armed struggle and as the strategic base for the development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as a whole.

The people's revolutionary government, the genuine organ of people's power, was established in the guerilla bases—the liberated areas—along the line of the establishment of a people's government which Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward on the basis of scientific analysis of the character of the Korean revolution and the balance of forces between various classes prevailing at that time, rejecting all descriptions of Rightist and "Leftist" allegations as regards the question of political power.

Viewed from its character and all the policies it pursued in the guerilla bases—liberated areas—the people's revolutionary government was the prototype of a government of new society which would appear in Korea in the future.

The people's revolutionary government, as the people's power based on the national united front of the broad sections of the people led by the working class, made public its platform aimed at the accomplishment of the tasks of anti-Japanese, anti-feudal democratic revolution and, on this basis, enforced various democratic policies in the guerilla bases—liberated areas.

The platform of the people's revolutionary government prescribes that the government will ensure all democratic rights and freedom to all the people, except a handful of national traitors, Japanese imperialists' stooges and counter-revolutionary elements; confiscate banks, railways, mines, enterprises, land and other properties belonging to the Japanese and all other imperialists and traitors and use them to cover the expenses for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and distribute part of them among the poverty-stricken people; fight Japanese imperialism, relying on the armed forces of the people; introduce eight-hour working day; institute the two-eight tenant system (under which the tenant farmer pays 20 per cent of the harvest as the rent); and abolish miscellaneous levies.

True to its platform, the people's revolutionary government ensured complete political freedom to the people in the guerilla bases. The people in the guerilla bases as the denizens living under the jurisdiction of the people's revolutionary government were entitled to equal rights and the right to elect and to be elected. As a result, they were enabled to participate in the genuine democratic elections for the first time in their life. At the same time, the law on

the equality of the sexes was proclaimed, freeing the women from feudal fetters and raising their status in society. In the guerilla bases the people's revolutionary government confiscated the land of Japanese imperialism and its lackeys and divided it among the peasants according to the class status, living conditions and the number of the work hands of each peasant family.

Along with the introduction of an eight-hour working day, the people's revolutionary government enforced the policy of democratic national education.

It abolished the Japanese imperialists' education of colonial enslavement in the guerilla bases and introduced a popular education system under which free and compulsory education was enforced.

In carrying out the land reform and other democratic reforms and various policies the people's revolutionary government, basing itself on the class line and revolutionary mass line, firmly adhered to the principle of correctly defining the objects of dictatorship and exercising a thorough dictatorship over a handful of reactionaries, while guaranteeing democracy to the absolute majority of the people.

The functionaries of the people's revolutionary government were fast united together by the revolutionary comradeship of respecting, trusting, helping and valuing revolutionary comrades, and were firmly equipped with the revolutionary method of working with the masses and popular style of work.

As they were bound together by the revolutionary comradeship, they could always remain faithful to the revolution, sharing sweets and bitters even in the days of the unprecedentedly arduous struggle, and as they were equipped with the revolutionary method of working with the masses and popular style of work, they could always successfully solve any difficult questions by putting trust in the strength of the masses, relying on them and mobilizing them.

The people's revolutionary government turned the guerilla bases into impregnable fortresses by establishing a whole people's defence system consisting of the military and semi-military organizations such as the shock troops, anti-Japanese self-defence corps, and children's vanguards with the anti-Japanese guerillas as the core.

Through the struggle for implementing the policies of the people's revolutionary government the mass base of the guerillas was further expanded and reinforced, and the guerilla bases were turned into the powerful bastion of the revolution as a whole. Through their experience in life the people who had been subjected to the cruellest ill-treatment and insult as they had no state power of their own came to realize the correctness of the popular policies of the people's revolutionary government. That is why they supported its policies with boundless national pride and revolutionary enthusiasm.

Waging arduous battles holding a hoe or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, they defended their state power shedding blood until the guerilla bases were dissolved in 1935 in accordance with the strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung to cope with the prevailing revolutionary situation.

The line and policies of the people's revolutionary government were completely formulated in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese national united front, which was formed in May 1936. This programme was worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Programme of the Association defines: "To overthrow the rule of the Japanese imperialist robbers and set up a genuine Korean people's government by forming a broad anti-Japanese united front through the general mobilization of the Korean nation." It also provides for the following immediate tasks of the Korean revolution: the solution of the problem of land in a revolutionary way; the building of an independent national economy; the organization of revolutionary armed forces; the improvement of the living conditions of the masses. In the Programme deep consideration was given to the democratic rights of the broad masses of the people and the interests of all sections of the population.

The Programme of the Association not only set forth the clear-cut target of struggle—the setting up of a people's power of a new type in our country—but constituted a decisive factor in laying a mass base for the people's power.

Even in the complicated situation after the country's liberation the Workers' Party of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung set up the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in February 1946 on the basis of the experience gained in establishing the people's revolutionary government in the 1930's and of the precious experiences accumulated in the struggle for implementing the revolutionary policies outlined in the Programme of the Association.

The establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was an embodiment of the line of the establishment of a people's government set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's and a shining realization of the genuine people's power which the Korean Communists and patriotic people had long so much for while waging a protracted bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea consolidated and developed the people's power at each stage of development of the revolution and founded in September 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the general elections held over North and South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung addressing the people in a guerilla base in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle (Oil painting)

Referring to the character of the people's power established in our country after the liberation and the traditions inherited by it, Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Communists and other patriotic people of Korea and is a great gain which our people won by a hard struggle under the leadership of our Party. Our state power is a genuine people's power serving the people most devotedly and maintaining close ties of kinship with them; it is a most democratic, most stable power which relies on the united strength of the workers, peasants and all other people and actively draws the broad masses into state affairs."**

In this way the Korean people cast off the bitter fate of a ruined people for good and made their debut in the international arena under the banner of a full-fledged independent country. They came to have a powerful weapon for carrying the socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end in Korea.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, our people have rapidly increased the economic strength of the country and laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy holding fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and valorously overcoming multitudes of difficulties and trials.

Science, education, culture and arts are developing and flowering in an all-round way and the people's living conditions are ever improving thanks to the rapidly increasing economic power of the country.

Our people's power, the executor of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the banner of happiness and prosperity of our people, enjoys the absolute support and trust of the people, and the entire people are united in closely-knit ranks around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the entire working people of our country are out in a body to carry out the Party's new line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and are marching forward vigorously to liberate the southern half of the country and unify the whole country under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to hasten the day of the final victory of the Korean revolution.

An Army of the People, An Invincible Revolutionary Army

HOH HANG JONG

Comrade Kim Il Sung addressing the parade held in celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Army

THE entire Korean people and the men and officers of the Korean People's Army observe significantly the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army in the thick of their grand struggle for building impregnable defences by implementing thoroughly the line of carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The heroic Korean People's Army was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, on February 8, 1948.

With the founding of the Korean People's Army, the Korean people came to have for the first time their own mighty modern armed force to reliably defend the country and the people against imperialist aggression and guard the gains of the revolution.

Speaking of the character and mission of our People's Army Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic mission of our People's Army—the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a revolutionary armed force led by the Workers' Party—is to serve the Party and the revolution and defend their socialist motherland and people."

The Korean People's Army is the direct continuer of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an invincible armed force which, organized with the revolutionary fighters as its backbone who had been steeled in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 30's, has taken over the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese fighters to the Leader, their unyielding communist revolutionary spirit, achievements and experiences in the struggle, and their method and style of work.

The Korean People's Army is an army of the people, a Marxist-Leninist army, organized with the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants. It is the army of the Workers' Party of Korea, the fighters of which defend the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their very lives and carry out the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party at all costs.

In the past 20 years, under the deep affection and confidence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, the People's Army that sprang forth from the roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and directly inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the struggle, has faithfully served the Party, the country and the people, performed immortal exploits and rendered distinguished services in the struggle for the victory of our revolution.

During the period of peaceful construction the People's Army frustrated at every step the ceaseless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for military provocation and reliably safeguarded the creative labour of our people who rose in building a democratic base and a new state in the northern half of the country.

During the three-year long severe Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed invasion of the allied forces of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, the People's Army, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, demonstrated its indomitable might to the full in the fight against the enemy under the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

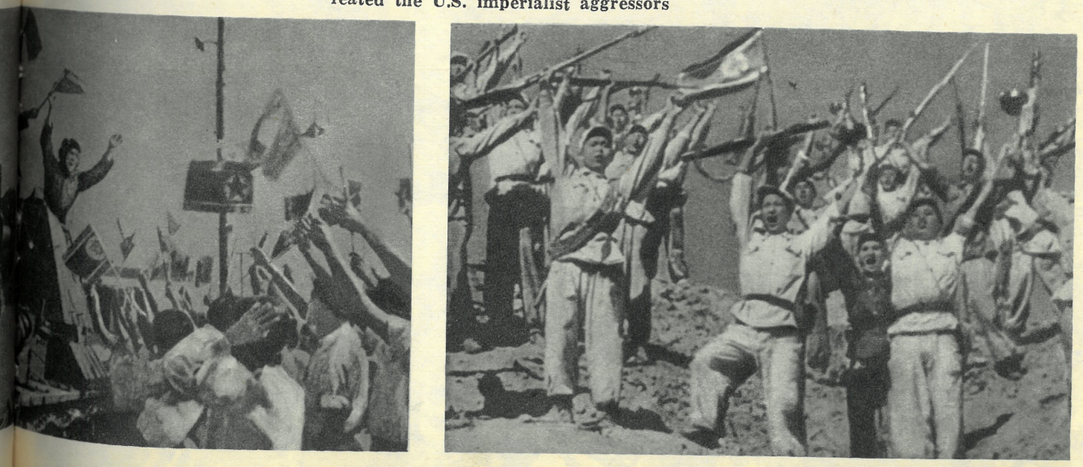
The three-year long war the U.S. imperialists had launched in an attempt to seize the whole Korea was the severest trial for our people and the People's Army.

Calling out a large force of three services and their mercenaries, the U.S. imperialists tried to bring the Korean people to their knees at a stroke counting on their numerical and technical superiority. To ward off the danger befalling to the country, the Workers' Party of Korea, under the slogan "All for victory of the war!" called the People's Army and the entire people to a decisive war against the invaders.

Supreme Commander of the People's Army Comrade Kim Il Sung presciently saw through the situations created at every period and stage of the war, laid down correct strategic and tactical lines and personally directed the work for their implementation. And with a firm will and resolution he also led our people and army to a heroic struggle, and enabled them to

A military review held on February 8, 1948, in celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Army

Left: The brave men of the People's Army repelled the piratic invasion of the U.S. imperialists at one stroke and liberated Seoul on June 28, 1950, 3 days after it went over to counter-offensive. Photo shows tankmen of the People's Army receiving warm welcome from the citizens of Seoul. Right: In July 1953 each hill of our land was shaken with cheers of victory sent up by the combatants of the Korean People's Army who had defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors



take always the initiative on the front by means of new, original combat operations and thus led all operations and battles to victory.

Under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader the People's Army combined its political and ideological superiority characteristic of the revolutionary army with modern military technique and maintained the tactical predominance, thus spoiling the enemy's technical superiority and dealing at every step staggering blows at the aggressors.

In accordance to the outstanding strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the men and officers of the People's Army won a signal victory by beating back the all-round offensive of the U.S. imperialist invaders, then going over to a counterattack, and liberating Seoul on the third day after they started counter-offensive and over 90 per cent of the territory of South Korea in two months.

They checked the enemy's desperate offensives, encircled and annihilated his large forces, and saw through the enemy's weak points and beat him everywhere taking the initiative in battle. All these successful operations and campaigns unfolded by the People's Army demonstrated the superiority of our military art and proved that the People's Army is a powerful army that can excellently conduct offensive, defence and the warfares in the enemy's rear.

In the hard-fought battles against the outnumbering enemy, the men and officers of the People's Army displayed peerless valour, patriotism and mass heroism.

The immortal great services rendered by the anti-Japanese guerillas who crushed the Japanese imperialist aggressors crossing the steep peaks of Mt. Baekdu, their revolutionary spirit, the consciousness of fighting for freedom of the country and for liberation of the people and defending the gains of the revolution, and firm conviction about a brighter morrow and final victory—all this gave unfailing vigour and encouragement to the men and officers of the People's Army.

With burning hatred against the enemy the men and officers of the People's Army routed the enemy mercilessly and defended every inch of their beloved motherland to the last.

In the three-year long war the men and officers of the People's Army inflicted an irretrievable military as well as political and moral defeat upon the enemy by killing, wounding or capturing over 1,093,000 enemy troops including more than 397,000 U.S. armymen, downing or destroying over 12,000 planes, sinking or destroying over 550 men-of-war, more than 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other combat equipment and materials.

By displaying peerless valour and mass heroism in the fight against the outnumbering enemy the People's Army brought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to their knees and won a great victory to go down forever in the annals of our revolution, and safeguarded with credit the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution.

The Korean war shattered to pieces the myth about the U.S. imperialists' "mightiness" and testified to the truth that when the entire people, united firmly, fight for the just cause, arms in hand, they can crush any invaders.

Through the war the Korean People's Army was further tempered, strengthened and equipped with rich experiences. In the thick of the war the combatants of worker and peasant origin were trained into ardent revolutionaries who fight unyieldingly for the Party, the country and the people, and the People's Army grew into a powerful revolutionary army with the seasoned veteran revolutionaries and many newly-reared revolutionaries.

It must be added that through the war our people and the men and officers of the People's Army were rallied more firmly around the Party and the Leader and not only demonstrated their inexhaustible might enough to repulse any invasion of the enemy but exhibited the mettle of the heroic Korean people to the world.

The People's Army that had emerged victorious from the war constantly enhanced its combat capability after the ceasefire, guarding vigilantly the creative labour of the people for socialist construction.

Since the armistice the U.S. imperialists refusing to abandon their wild dream of aggression, have ceaselessly conducted manoeuvres for war provocation and large-scale military exercises in the southern half of the country, and, what is more, they have frequently committed military provocative acts against the northern half of the country in disregard of our repeated warnings. Under the situation the Workers' Party of Korea, following the correct road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, has directed great attention to reinforcing the defence capabilities, adhering firmly to the line of self-defence in national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put them into practice and already attained great successes in this respect."

In the course of the struggle for executing the Party's correct line of training the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it, the People's Army has been steeled further politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, and grown into a cadre army, into an invincible modern army, each fighter of which can cope with one hundred foes and can frustrate any adventure of the enemy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung among the soldiers of the People's Army

Brave men of the People's Army parading in fine array, demonstrating their invincible might

The People's Army has firmly defended the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung by resolutely fighting back all sorts of destructive and subversive manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, fulfilled the revolutionary tasks the Party and the Leader assigned to it, even going through thick and thin, and devotedly championed the revolutionary cause of the Party and the interests of the people.

The boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader is the basic principle of all activities of the People's Army.

The entire men and officers of the People's Army are firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the Party and filled with a dogged determination to be infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader as the anti-Japanese guerillas were and to defend with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader, the ardent love for the socialist motherland and the people, the staunch revolutionary spirit of fighting against the imperialist aggressors and other class enemies, unity between men and officers and between the people and the armymen, and voluntary military discipline—all this constitutes the lofty political and moral mode of the People's Army.

Especially, thanks to the movement for winning the title of Red Flag Company which was personally initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the People's Army has been so fully ready politically and ideologically, militarily and technically that it now possesses the combat capability enough to smash and rout the enemy at a blow under any difficult circumstances.

The armymen have successfully acquired an adequate knowledge of modern military science and techniques, and the number of specialized personnel has increased in various services and arms.

Our officers and generals who were steeled in the battles have acquired high military and political faculty and art of command, and each serviceman has become able to undertake and perform the duties of the next higher rank.

Indeed, the glorious path the Korean People's Army has traversed for the past 20 years is filled with its boundless loyalty to the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, self-sacrificing service to the country and the people, heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, and is strewn with the great immortal services and achievements they have made for the victory of our revolutionary cause.

The immortal exploits performed by the heroic People's Army is a brilliant fruition of the Party's correct military line and Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise leadership. They are also attributable to the devoted endeavours of the men and officers of the army to carry out the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's policies, and to the active support of the entire people to the People's Army.

Only triumph and glory are in store for our people and the men and officers of the People's Army who, following the leadership of the great Leader, are marching forward with confidence. As the heroic People's Army is firmly standing at the outposts, our defence is impregnable.

Our people place boundless trust and take pride in their mighty army, the reliable defender of the Party, the country and the revolution, and deeply love and respect the men and officers of the army while forging ahead socialist construction with a firm conviction of victory.

It is an urgent task confronting our Party and people today to unify the fatherland and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution by annihilating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, in our land and liberating the southern half of the country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea have been more busying themselves about making preparations for another war against the northern half of the country, while intensifying fascist oppression of the people.

They are escalating their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and running amuck in conducting aggression and war manoeuvres in other parts of the world, and at the same time, perpetrating military provocations and adventures against our side with unprecedented flagrance in the areas along the military demarcation line in an desperate attempt to launch another war in our country.

Our defence line, however, is unbreakable. The People's Army, each of its fighters being a match for a hundred foes, guards strongly the defence line, the entire people have been armed and the whole land has been turned into a fortress.

If the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, forgetting the lesson of history, recklessly play with fire, they would be dealt a telling blow and burnt alive in the flames they kindled.

Today the entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army, rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, continue striving to fulfil their sacred mission of liberating South Korea and accomplishing the unification of the fatherland.

The men and officers of the People's Army never forget even a moment their brothers and sisters groaning in South Korea under U.S. imperialist colonial rule; they are making full preparations to meet with initiative the great revolutionary event, with a firm resolution to drive the aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland without fail.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors will undoubtedly be withdrawn from South Korea, South Korea be liberated and the cause of the unification of the fatherland be achieved.

Artillerymen undergo hard training in the spirit of smashing the enemy—the U.S. imperialists

LINE OF SELF-DEFENCE IN NATIONAL DEFENCE

RYOM UN JIP

Today the defence power of our country is growing stronger than ever before. The People's Army, the core and mainstay of defence power, has now grown into an invincible cadre army politically, ideologically, militarily and technically, into ever-victorious revolutionary army capable of smashing any aggressor at a stroke to firmly champion the revolutionary cause of the Workers' Party of Korea. The entire people defend the country with arms in their hands and the whole land has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

This is a sure guarantee of victory for the Korean revolution. It represents a greatest success and a priceless revolutionary achievement scored by the Party in the course of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Since its inception the Workers' Party of Korea defined the question of military force as one of the basic problems in the revolution and has tackled it creatively in conformity to the prevailing situation and the laws governing modern warfare. And it is now solving the question in this way.

The basic line our Party has consistently adhered to in the matter of national defence is self-defence.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said in this connection:

"What is the line of our Party for increasing the military strength? It is the line of self-defence. We must make ourselves capable of defending ourselves. We should not hope that someone will defend us."

If a people fail to take all necessary military measures on their own for defending themselves and accomplishing their revolution, they can neither repulse imperialist invaders from outside and safeguard the gains of revolution nor win the final victory in the revolution.

We should build socialism and unify the fatherland under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists occupying the half of our country are making a frenzied attempt to launch another war. This makes it imperative to build up a powerful military force of our own.

The line of self-defence in national defence we have followed consistently is an embodiment in the military affairs of the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance whose message is to defend and carry the revolution through to the end by our own efforts, irrespective of others helping us or not.

The decisive factor of victory in the revolution is a given country's own revolutionary force. Likewise, the decisive force in national defence is a given country's own military power. If a people neglect to build up their own defence power, looking to others for the defence of their country, they can neither preserve their national independence nor push forward the revolution. Hence, a working class party which has seized power should build up a powerful military strength capable of defending the country and revolution on its own.

Our Party's line of self-defence in national defence has issued from deep historical roots.

In the gloomiest days of Japanese imperialist rule when the destiny of the Korean people was at stake, the outstanding leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist army in Korea, and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years to overthrow the robber Japanese imperialism and achieve national independence and the freedom and liberation of the Korean people. The struggle was so arduous as unparalleled in history. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an eloquent manifestation of the anti-imperialist fighting spirit to fight in arms with the Japanese imperialist aggressors to the end and of the unswerving independent stand of the Communists and people of Korea to accomplish the Korean revolution by their own efforts without fail relying on no outside force whatsoever.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the principle of building up a revolutionary armed force in our country was established and the independent, original military idea and military art shaped by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the nuclear force of the armed struggle, was constantly expanded and strengthened, and the defence system was established of organizing and mobilizing the entire residents in the guerilla bases for the defence of the bases.

The anti-Japanese guerillas secured weapons, food, clothing and all other materials needful to the defence of their bases and to the armed struggle by themselves without relying upon others. They captured weapons from the enemy to arm themselves and found ever-victorious ways and forms of fighting in the course of their struggle.

Indeed, the whole history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is a history of brilliant victory for the line of self-defence mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have been successfully inherited and carried forward by our Party since the country's liberation. They are embodied to the full in the military domain.

* * *

To realize self-defence in national defence, the entire people and the army should be firmly armed politically and ideologically, and the Party's military line should be implemented to make military preparations for self-defence, and measures taken to enable the people's economy to serve war purposes in case war breaks out.

"To increase our defence power it is necessary first of all to equip the People's Army and the entire people with firm political and ideological standpoints." (Kim Il Sung)

The noble spirit of the army and the people is of prime importance for the realization of self-defence.

After all, victory in war depends on the spiritual conditions of the combatants who shed blood on the battlefields. Without being conscious of why, for what and for whom he fights and works, the combatant cannot participate in war purposefully, nor display devotion for victory in the war.

One can participate consciously in the work of national defence only

People's Army men are intensifying field training to wipe out the enemy at one stroke

he is fully prepared politically and ideologically.

The lofty revolutionary spirit of unhesitatingly sacrificing one's youth and life for the Party and the Leader and for the country and the people, of performing the order of the Party and the Leader without fail in any adversity, and of fighting unyieldingly against the class enemy, is the decisive guarantee of victory.

When an army is prepared well politically and ideologically, it can defeat an enemy better armed and numerically stronger, even if it is poorly armed and numerically inferior.

Our people and the People's Armymen are firmly equipped with the unitary ideology of our Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas, run through with the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. And they breathe, think and act as the Leader does, looking up to him as the anti-Japanese guerillas did in the past. They struggle to carry out his orders at any cost.

All the people and armymen hate imperialism, landed proprietors and capitalists to the last degree, and ardently love the socialist system which knows no exploitation and oppression and are filled with intense loyalty to the Central Committee of the Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, ready to safeguard it with their very lives.

Our People's Armymen and people are closely watching every war scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, without relaxing their vigilance even for a moment. They never forget the South Korean people who are trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and perishing from starvation. The hearts of our people and armymen are burning with revolutionary enthusiasm to fight and beat U.S. imperialism and unify the fatherland at all costs within the life of our generation.

With these political and ideological preparations, we are fully able to realize self-defence.

"To increase our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically." (Kim Il Sung)

To implement the line of self-defence, our Party set forth a military line with the basic contents of training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress, and has consistently waged a struggle for putting this line into practice.

Arming the entire people constitutes one of the most important contents of military preparations for self-defence. This is a correct measure for the people themselves to safeguard their socialist motherland which they defended by blood, and to carry the Korean revolution through to the end by the force of the people in arms.

The socialist revolution and its gains can be safeguarded reliably only by the force of the entire armed people. The masses of the people are the force deciding the outcome of the armed struggle. War is fought by men; weapons and other combat materials which are the material and technical means of war, are manufactured and used in battle by men.

Naval combatants of the Korean People's Army defend the country's seas creditably

The measure of arming the entire people taken by our Party fully accords with the nature of the war which may possibly break out in our country and with the specific features and requirements of modern warfare. When we take into account the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea and are bent on adventuristic war provocations, the war which may break out in our country will be a just revolutionary war aimed at defending the socialist system and socialist achievements in the northern half of the Republic against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, at liberating the South Korean people from U.S. imperialist colonial rule and accomplishing the cause of national unification.

The war will be fully in accord with the interests of the toiling masses, and so will become the whole people's war in which the entire people take an active part.

In modern warfare the whole territory of a country turns into the battlefield. In particular, we are now standing face to face with the enemy. When a war breaks out, every part of our country may become a battlefield; the enemy may invade any parts of our country by land, by sea and by air. There is every possibility for the enemy to do so, for the enemy is equipped with modern weapons. There will

be no demarcation between the front and the rear when a war breaks out in our country. Everyone will be required to become a combatant when the whole country is turned into a battlefield. The workers, peasants, and the rest of the people must arm themselves.

Only when the entire people, together with the standing army, are fully armed, national defence can be fully strengthened in time of peace and the enemy's war provocations foiled, while in war time the regular army can be promptly expanded and reinforced, the strategic reserve army organized readily, and the enemy can be wiped out decisively in any part of the country.

The arming of the entire people is a thing impossible to the enemy; it represents our superiority, our special quality and great force.

Our workers and peasants are masters of the country. National defence is therefore a task devolving on the workers and peasants themselves who have taken power in their hands. To defend the motherland is fully in accord with the interests of each worker and peasant. When the people are armed, our strength can be immeasurably greater. Our Party, therefore, has issued rifles to all the people.

The enemy, however, cannot do the same no matter how much arms he may have; if the people are armed, they will doubtlessly train their guns on the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs.

Under no circumstances can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are antagonistic to the people, issue weapons to the latter. The biggest fear for them is the arming of the people, for they are at variance with the people.

The arming of the entire people is possible only under our socialist system where the people are masters. It is an embodiment of the wisest policy of our Party to establish a steel-strong defence system on the basis of the superiority of our socialist system, which the enemy can never imitate for the world.

To turn the People's Army into a cadre army and to modernize its equipment is an important factor in military preparations for self-defense.

As the regular army defending our socialist motherland, the People's Army is always standing guard vigilantly over the defences of the country. In case of war, it will meet and wipe out the enemy and play the leading role in unifying the fatherland.

The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization are basic to boosting its combat efficiency in keeping with the mission and tasks of the People's Army as a regular armed force and with the requirements of modern warfare.

Modern warfare requires a high degree of political and ideological consciousness and combat readiness on the part of the soldiers, skilled commanding art of the officers, and powerful arms, combat equipment and materials.

The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization constitute the guarantee for turning it into an invincible armed force. The aim of turning the People's Army into a cadre army is to train its men and officers politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, so that in case of emergency everyone, from the rank and file up to the generals, may undertake and perform the duties of the next higher rank. This is a wise policy for greatly increasing the combat efficiency of the People's Army.

The combat capacity of an army depends largely on the high ideological readiness of the servicemen who fight with the enemy and on their commanding and fighting abilities and military techniques.

In preparing all the soldiers to be able to perform the duties of the next higher rank, the training of the People's Army into a cadre army greatly increases the fighting capacity and combat readiness of all the army units and makes it fully possible to discharge the mission of national defence with its existing strength as a regular army.

The cadre army policy of our Party is a policy offering the possibility of expanding our armed forces rapidly when necessary, by always rearing commanding officers.

Expansion of the army and military preparations of the whole land in war time require reserves of manpower and materials. We have great numbers of Workers' Party members and working people ready to take up arms and defend the country. We also have an independent national economy powerful enough to furnish ample supplies to the army and the people in time of war.

This is the powerful material foundations for the arming of the entire people.

Now what matters is the question of cadres. Only when we have cadres we can organize and command army units to fight the enemy.

When the People's Army becomes a cadre army and every soldier acquires commanding ability, it will be possible to organize an armed force of the whole people with the People's Army as the core in case of emergency.

The modernization of the People's Army as well as its training into a cadre army is essential to its qualitative strengthening.

When the training of the army into a cadre army is combined with modernization, it can be more effective, and vice versa.

At present military science and techniques are making rapid progress in the world, and the latest arms and combat materiel are used in modern warfare.

Our enemies are desperately equipping themselves with weapons of newer types. It is very important to arm our People's Army with modern weapons to meet the requirements of modern warfare and to counter the aggression of the enemies armed to the teeth.

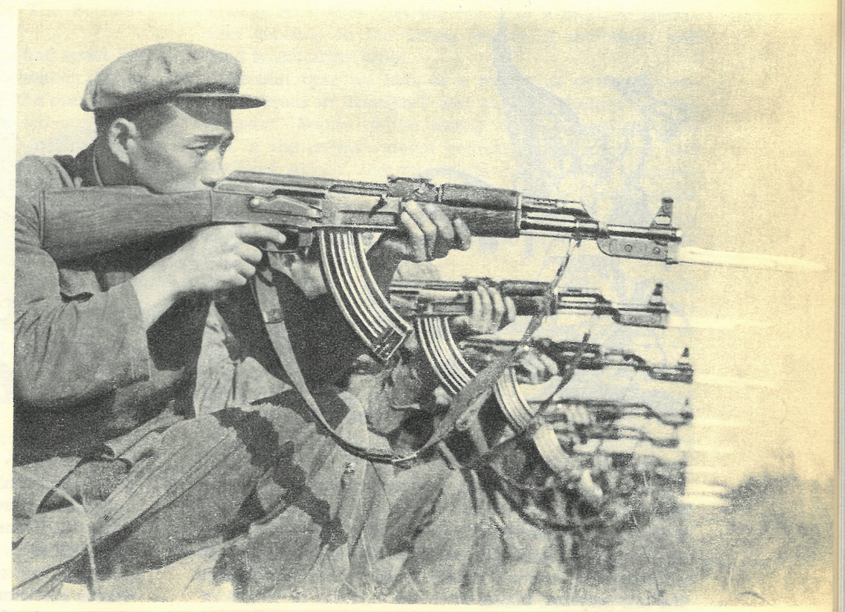
Modernization of the People's Army makes it possible to firmly arm the People's Army with modern weapons and combat and technical materials in conformity with the requirements of modern warfare and the tasks of our revolution. It also enables every soldier to handle the latest weapons skilfully and acquire an adequate knowledge of modern military science and techniques.

In modernizing the People's Army our Party is opposed to dogmatism and thoroughly adheres to the position of *Juche*. While working actively to modernize the People's Army our Party always endeavours to develop and apply military science and techniques suited to all conditions in our country including the natural and geographical conditions, and adheres firmly to the principle of using conventional weapons along with modern weapons.

This not only increases the combat capacity of the People's Army to a great degree, but makes it possible to easily realize the arming of the entire people and annihilate the enemy everywhere by combining operations of the regular army with guerilla warfare.

The fortification of the whole country is an important factor in military preparations for self-defence.

Modern warfare is a three-dimensional warfare which involves highly developed means of war; once a war breaks out, every part of the country will turn into a battlefield. Therefore, we cannot fortify only a definite area in defence of the country. Only by turning the whole land into a fortress, can we reliably defend the revolutionary gains, deliver crushing blows to the enemy and win the final victory.



Members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia in hard training

Fortification of the whole country is of decisive importance in protecting it against the weapons of mass destruction.

It not only provides us with adequate protection but also will enable us to administer crushing retaliatory blows to the aggressors immediately and, further, wipe out the enemy completely and win the final victory in the war. Fortification of the whole country is a lawful demand of modern warfare and an effective defence measure reflecting the most urgent demand of our country.

Now, through the implementation of our Party's military line our country's military preparations for self-defence have been made to the full. We are fully prepared to repulse whatever attacks of the enemy at one blow and win victory in the revolution on a nation-wide scale.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys unleash a war recklessly without drawing the bitter lessons taught by history, they will not be able to escape the powerful retaliatory blows from the entire Korean people in arms with the People's Army as the core, and will be wiped out from our country once for all.

For the implementation of the line of self-defence in national defence, as instructed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, **"it is necessary to take measures for the economy as a whole to serve the military ends in case of war."**

To meet the huge wartime needs for materials, it is necessary to create their reserves to the maximum in peacetime. But peacetime reserves of weapons, munitions, and supplies are not enough. In order to meet the economic demands of modern warfare it is essential to get all branches of the people's economy ready to meet the demands of the front and the rear in time of war, while creating material reserves in peacetime.

To meet the increased economic demands in wartime there must be a strong economic foundation equal to the task. If a country turns to other countries for necessary materials in wartime, it cannot hope to meet the requirements in full and in good time. If it does so when a global war is going on, it will find itself in a very difficult situation. The best and safest solution in all circumstances lies in reliance on one's own powerful independent national economy. Only by relying on one's own mighty independent national economy, can one prepare all necessary arms and equipment for national defence, secure wartime production and supplies and win victory.

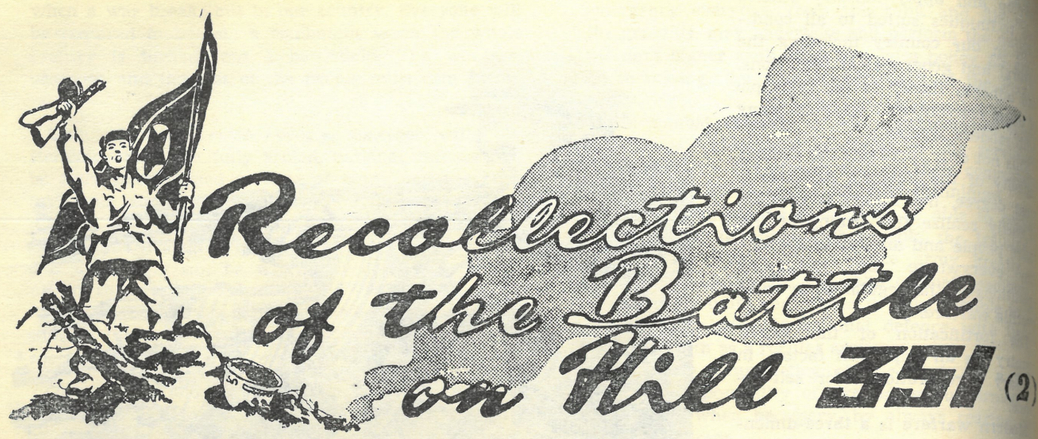
All facts testify that our Party's line of self-defence is the most reasonable and correct one. It is a realistic line based on the scientific calculation of all conditions and possibilities for its successful implementation.

The advanced socialist system established in our country is the sure guarantee for implementing the line of self-defence.

Rallied as one around the Party and the Leader to whom they owe their freedom and happiness, the entire people are filled with a burning resolve to fight at the cost of their lives in defence of the Party and the socialist system.

The unity and firm determination of the people represent an invincible force, and this is an important

(Continued on page 63)



Recollections of the Battle on Hill 351 (2)

RI YONG HO

I looked down Hill 351 enveloped in powder smoke and dust.

Our soldiers were continually fighting a fierce battle against the stubbornly attacking enemy, without affording any time to repair the damaged trenches on the hill they had taken.

The enemy troops began to attack the hill in a swarm in an attempt to take it back.

The battalion commander and soldiers, raising battle cries, were firing light and heavy machine-guns and automatic rifles and throwing hand-grenades at the enemy.

The enemy, despite their heavy casualties, went on with their stubborn attack.

A machine-gunner was so absorbed in mowing down the enemy troops that he did not notice that spent cartridges had formed a heap by him. Another soldier fought back the enemy, pulling the safety locks of so many hand-grenades with his teeth that the teeth were benumbed. When the enemy men came close, our soldiers, with fixed bayonets, jumped on them and waged a hand-to-hand fight, thrusting the bayonets into the enemy soldiers' chests to inflict revenge upon them.

At this moment I received a report from a forward artillery observation post set up at a projecting point on Hill 351. It read: "Some 230 enemy lorries and seven cars with infantrymen aboard are moving to the Daegang-ri line from the direction of Gansong."

I applied binoculars to my eyes to watch the highway on the Daegang-ri line.

Enemy lorries were moving along it raising a cloud of dust. We were in a position to cope with the situation promptly as we had concentrically deployed our guns near the fighting line, in accordance with the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Losing no time, I ordered the division's artillery to hit the enemy convoy by volleys.

Each time shells exploded with a spurt of flame, I saw enemy lorries caught in fire and the enemy soldiers aboard them being sent flying into the air.

It was delightful to see our artillery pounding the enemy.

Our division's artillery, firing by volleys, completely foiled the enemy's attempt to move a division's reserve from the Gansong line and put it into action to retake Hill 351.

I was once again convinced of the correctness of the words of Comrade Supreme Commander who stressed that we should concentrate fire and rout the enemy at the first blow.

The battle grew fiercer as time ran on and the days went by.

In such circumstances, we celebrated the 16th anniversary of the victorious Bochonbo battle—June 4.

That day, men of the ninth company were to relieve the soldiers of the second battalion who had fought fierce battles.

The soldiers, however, were reluctant to leave the hill they had been defending.

"Permit us to stay here to fight alongside of them. We can't bring ourselves to leave this hill," said the soldiers, standing in the damaged trenches, showing no sign of budging.

I once again reminded the commanding officers of Comrade Supreme Commander's words that **the life of one comrade-in-arms of ours is so precious that it can never be bartered for 1,000 enemy men,** and instructed them to tell their men to descend the hill and take a rest in order to make preparations for more difficult battles in the days ahead.

Then, the soldiers made their way down the hill with great reluctance, saying to the comrades-in-arms of the ninth company: "... Hold it out, please!"

The soldiers who had taken over the hill made up their minds to fulfil the words their comrades-in-arms had left with them.

Battles grew fiercer as time went by. Our men were gradually running out of grenades and munitions.

What is worse, the enemy's heavy shelling was raising such a thick cloud of dust that rifles which had just been cleaned would go out of use.

Our soldiers, however, with a firm determination to hold out the hill of the motherland, not succumbing to hardships, hit the enemy with grenades, bayonets and the butts of their rifles.

That day, it was learned later, soldiers of the ninth company assembled after they had repaired the damaged trenches and gun emplacements. The Bochonbo battle was the subject of their talk.

Company commander Kim U Jin, who had spent his childhood in a place not far from Bochonbo, told a story of the Bochonbo battle fought by the anti-Japanese guerillas under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Having listened to the story with a deep impression, the soldiers renewed their resolve to fight bravely, to the last, just as the anti-Japanese guerillas had done.

"We are successors to the anti-Japanese guerillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Not succumbing to hardships and trials, we must beat the enemy more relentlessly for the freedom and independence of our country, just as the anti-Japanese guerillas did."

Thus resolved, our soldiers fought fierce battles against the enemy.

Comrade Pak Hyon Jong got heavy wounds in his legs, arms and body.

Deputy platoon leader hurriedly approached and held him in his arms when he said to the deputy platoon leader, struggling to get out of his arms: "Comrade Deputy Platoon Leader, please don't worry about me. Smash that enemy."

When the deputy platoon leader was looking for an army medical man, he caught with his teeth a grenade lying on the parapet of the trench and crawled his way up the parapet of the trenches, as his two legs had been broken. Gathering what strength was left in him and holding the grenade between his teeth, he began to roll down the hill into the throng of the enemy soldiers.

"Hyon Jong!" His comrades-in-arms ran up to the parapet and shouted at the top of their voice.

There was a loud explosion in the throng of the enemy men. It knocked down some 15 of them coming up the hill in a group.

Having listened to the story of the Bochonbo battle, Comrade Bak Hyon Jong had expressed his resolve to defend the hill beating the enemy with his arms in case he had lost his legs, with his head in case he had lost his arms.

True to his words, he knocked down many enemies by hurling his body among them with a loyal heart that had turned into a bomb.

A junior agitator of a company got fatal wounds in both his legs in one of the severe engagements. He handed to his squad leader the "Junior Agitator's Manual" he had been carrying with him with great care, and told him that he had failed to fulfil to the last the tasks assigned by the Party and asked him to do what he had left unfinished.

Stories of such feats were reported to me one after another. Listening to them, I thought of the soldiers on the Hill fighting not to yield even an inch of land to the enemy.

"We have to more quickly supply more munitions to them who are heroically fighting to defend every inch of the motherland with blood, responding to the Party's fighting call and upholding the line set forth by Comrade Supreme Commander."

When I was thinking of this, across my mind came Marshal Kim Il Sung's instructions that we should improve the supply work in the army to the level commensurate with the Party's demand and should always remember that the result of a military operation depends on the timely supply of munitions and food to the army units.

At that time we had, as a matter of course, necessary means of transport and persons allotted for the purpose. Some of the supply routes, however, were cut in the enemy's naval bombardment, bombing and artillery attack and munitions supply was temporarily interrupted. The soldiers fighting fierce battles against the enemy were in need of more munitions.

The situation did not allow us to sit idle only counting on the night transport.

At that time, our brave lorry drivers vied with each other in volunteering to undertake transport in daytime. When they were given assignments they left in high spirits, driving their lorries.

Camouflaged to the hilt, shrewdly taking advantage of a lull in the enemy's shelling and under cover of our anti-aircraft gunners and aircraft hunters, they passed through the range of enemy's concentrated fire and, displaying the high spirits of routing the enemy, they drove their lorries.

No difficulty could break the heroic fighting spirit of our soldiers. They remained optimistic in face of difficulties and displayed all sorts of ingenuity.

Soldiers of a company charged with the task of the transport of shells, fetched rails lying under the very nose of the enemy, laid them between the store house on the front and the foot of the hill to carry munitions and food in trucks.

Even in the thick of the fierce battle, our soldiers sang "The Song of Hill 351" which, both words and music by themselves, reflected the revolutionary ardour burning in their hearts, and arranged an "evening devoted to literature" where they presented the literary pieces describing their loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

On the evening of June 4, Comrade Front Commander rang me up and told me:

"There is a congratulatory message to you from Comrade Supreme Commander. He asked me to convey his greetings to the soldiers who had captured Hill 351 and had been holding it out... Convey to the soldiers Comrade Supreme Commander's message as soon as you receive it..."

After the telephone call, I pictured to myself Comrade Supreme Commander who must be sitting up until late hours directing deep attention to the situation on the front.

"At this hour of the day, too, he must be thinking, with paternal concern, of the soldiers fighting under a rain of shells..."

As I was musing on this, I felt my eyes moistened in spite of myself.

On the morning of the following day, we received Comrade Supreme Commander's congratulatory message by wireless.

The message contained the following words:

"You captured tactically important Hill 351... and have been dealing a fatal blow to the enemy. I congratulate you on your war results... I firmly believe that for the freedom and independence of the country you will achieve more brilliant war results in the

fight against the enemy . . ."

Having received the congratulatory message of Comrade Supreme Commander, in every combat unit, the armymen, in deep emotion and delight, called Party and Democratic Youth League meetings. At these meetings, our soldiers, feeling once again first-hand Comrade Supreme Commander's benevolent concern, made up their minds not to yield even an inch of the hill to the enemy, acting upon his order, and wrote pledges.

Three soldiers who were posted at a projected point of Hill 351—Kim Yong Soh, Ro Bu Yong and Bang Won Gol—said in the pledge in their joint names:

"Our respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander!

"We are writing these lines at a projected point on Hill 351. The enemy is stubbornly launching scores of attacks on us every day.

"We give you our pledge that, no matter what difficulties we may encounter, we'll relentlessly wipe out the enemy in the interests of the motherland which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters led by you had restored, to defend the Party and our system that have brought us a happy life . . .

"We once again give you our pledge that we'll not yield even an inch of our homeland to the enemy . . ."

These three soldiers were not the only ones who made such a pledge. All of our soldiers and commanding officers taking part in the battle on Hill 351 made the same pledge.

Our soldiers were greatly encouraged by Marshal Kim Il Sung's congratulatory message. On the evening of that day a sappers' demolition group led by Comrade Ri Sok Gu was charged with the task to blow up a "special tunnel" the enemy had built secretly spending a little more than two years.

Members of the demolition group, under cover of night, made their way towards the enemy position. Each time shells from the enemy artillery burst near, earth showered down on them.

Encouraged by the congratulatory message of Comrade Supreme Commander, the demolition group approached the "special tunnel" overcoming all difficulties.

Members of the group, availing themselves of the explosions of the shells from the enemy artillery, dug holes into the earth under the front and back gates of the tunnel and in the midway between them, placed explosives in them and blew up the tunnel.

Thus they wiped out some 260 enemy men entrenched in the tunnel.

After he lost Hill 351, the enemy, under cover of many aircraft and naval bombardment, made a number of desperate assaults running wild. In face of the resolute and positive defence and powerful counter-attacks of our soldiers, however, the enemy lost some 2,500 men.

One more thing I want to mention here is the heroic struggle of the people in the Gosong area at the time of the battle on Hill 351.

They fought side by side with our armymen.

Even in the conditions of heavy bombing and shelling by the enemy, local population in the Gosong area, in response to the Party's militant call: "All for the victory on the front!" and while doing immediate farm work, formed stretcher-bearers' and transporters' teams to assist the People's Army on the front.

Aged people and women of the stretcher-bearers' team went up Hill 351 where our soldiers were fighting the enemy and carried the wounded to the division's medical centre.

Local population carried on their heads and backs shells and munitions to the front and, on their return journey, they would carry the wounded on their stretchers.

I remember one thing I witnessed when visiting the division's medical centre set up in Onjong-ri village at that time.

Two women, who had just brought a heavily wounded soldier on their stretcher, were rolling up their sleeves before an army surgeon to offer their blood for transfusion into the wounded man.

The army surgeon, with an air of embarrassment, remained silent. One of the women remarked:

"Comrade Army Surgeon! Isn't the wounded man in a critical condition? I'm willing to offer all my blood if it could save him... Go ahead with the transfusion, please. I'm ready . . ."

The woman was persuading the army surgeon to accept her offer of blood for transfusion.

The woman was telling the army surgeon that for the victory in the war one should hesitate at nothing, because in the difficult days of war, too, the Party and the Leader were paying deep attention to the life of the people.

Her words made me recall Marshal Kim Il Sung's instructions as to carrying on the work with people well.

This happened one day in the summer of 1951 when we were at the Masik-ryong line. There had been a spell of rain then, I remember.

Comrade Supreme Commander rang me up in the night.

". . . As you know, Comrade Yong Ho, food is in short supply at the front as the supply routes are cut. The local population there are almost running out of food. Have you any idea you care to suggest about quick transport of food? I want to have some 2,000 tons transported, in the first place, in a week by using the vehicles of the army unit. What do you think of it, Comrade Yong Ho?"

The conviction that he must have rung me up while sitting up late that night when there had been a long spell of rain, prompted me to make up my mind to carry out the task without fail, overcoming whatever difficulties I might encounter.

"Yes, I will carry out the task. Will you please instruct us where we should carry the food?"

At my reply, Comrade Supreme Commander said in a tone expressive of his great satisfaction: "That's right... That is what I expected of you... By the way, how are things with the vehicles there?"

He asked one by one about the matters he believed we might have trouble in.

I told him I would positively explore potentialities for immediately making good the vehicles.

"That's also a good idea. The Supreme Command will send you more lorries. Get to it at once. Food may be in short supply for the soldiers. Things are, however, worse with the local population. It's regret-

table in some area an epidemic has also broken out at this time of the rainy season, causing them more sufferings. I want you to take positive measures to give medical treatment to the local population."

Struck by Marshal Kim Il Sung's great concern, we assigned lorries of our unit and those from the Supreme Command for the transport of food on the following day.

We immediately took measures to give medical treatment to the local population, in accordance with his instructions.

Thinking again about the great concern Marshal Kim Il Sung had at all times shown for our people and army, that day I met, with fresh impression, the woman who was offering her blood for transfusion into a wounded soldier at the army medical centre in Onjong-ri village.

At last she was allowed to give a blood transfusion to the wounded soldier. I was once again convinced that no enemy can get the better of the strength of our people and army who are firmly united under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader.

"Thank you, madame," I expressed my thanks in a word.

"I'm a member of the Workers' Party. I've only done my duty as a Party member . . ." she replied.

In the days of the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare, too, we enjoyed the deep affection and support from the people everywhere we went. The traditional, beautiful custom of unity of army and people established in those days, was displayed there elegantly. We were certain to win victory as we were fighting the war with one and the same mind and will.

There are too many stories of the battle on Hill 351 to be enumerated here.

In the battle on Hill 351, our soldiers displayed to the full the lofty fighting and moral features and mass heroism of the People's Army brought up and educated by the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung and demonstrated the high level of military skill and fighting power.

The Party and the motherland conferred the glorious title of the Hero of the D.P.R.K. on 14 armymen including Kim Il Taek, Kim Ryong Taek, Ju Sang Ha, Bak Hyon Jong, Kim Jong Sik and Ri Nung Ha.

Not only these men but also all the soldiers who fought on the Hill and our loving people who devotedly worked assisting the soldiers, are proud heroes of our times!

Their immortal exploits will go down in the history of the motherland.

Many years have passed since the Patriotic War of Liberation ended in our historic victory.

In the northern half of Korea, under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader, the war ravages were cleared in a short time and an earthly paradise of socialism has been built. Yet our country still remains divided.

The Yankee wolves, lording it over South Korea, have been preventing the unification and independence of our country.

Our people, especially soldiers of our People's Army, are charged with a heavy, honourable revolutionary duty of realizing the cause of the unification of the fatherland by driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

Our People's Army soldiers, well aware of their duty, are standing firm at their posts, holding rifles tightly in their hands to annihilate the enemy.

By its powerful strength, the People's Army, which has grown stronger and developed into a powerful cadre army thanks to the deep concern of the Party, will surely defeat the enemy.

—The End—

EACH SOLDIER IS A MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED FOES

The men and officers of the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Ri Wan belongs resolved to make collective innovations in making combat preparations and increasing fighting strength and have been conducting intensive military training on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Some time ago they had a field firing, in which all of them got excellent results.

In the field firing the commanders of the unit proved themselves to be well equipped with the art of command capable of directing proficiently the complicated modern warfare.

Along with the skillful command of the officers, the artillerymen showed their agility in fighting and their close concerted action.

They exhibited unerring skill, each playing his part properly according to the commanding signal and each shell never missed the mark.

Such results, however, did not come of itself.

With a firm revolutionary determination to answer the call of the Party and the Leader with single-hearted, boundless faithfulness, all the combatants of the unit prepared themselves in full politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, so that each of them could cope with one hundred foes.

To become an army, each of its men being a match for one hundred foes—this is the fighting task Premier Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, assigned to the Korean People's Army.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"The Party organizations and the League of Socialist Working Youth organizations in the army should regularly and energetically conduct political and ideological work among the armymen, thus bringing home to them the lofty mission of the People's Army and arming them firmly with Marxism-Leninism and the purports of the policies of our Party, with socialist patriotism and an indomitable revolutionary spirit. It is necessary to further display the traditional trait of unity between men and officers and between the people and the armymen and establish steel-like discipline in the army. Our armymen should be educated to have a boundless love for their people, bear a burning hatred against the enemy and display mass heroism and valour in battle. All soldiers must, in this way, be reared into revolutionary fighters loyal to the Party, the revolution and the people, and our People's Army should be turned into so invincible an army that each of its fighters may cope with one hundred foes."**

The men and officers of the Korean People's Army regard it the greatest honour and joy of the servicemen to carry the teachings of the Leader into effect. Therefore, they spare no effort and wisdom to carry out the teachings thoroughly.

The artillerymen of the unit have applied all their energies to the study of the policies of the Party in order to arm themselves with the idea of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Wherever they may be, the leading personnel and combatants of the unit make it a rule to study the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and his teachings given to artillery.

They are rallied in monolithic unity round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and think and act according to the intentions of the Party Central Committee and are firmly resolved to carry through any order it issues to the end through thick and thin.

The armymen are also making an intensive study of the revolutionary traditions. They are eagerly reading the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and other materials concerning the anti-Japanese armed struggle to follow the examples set by the anti-Japanese guerillas such as their boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader, uncompromising fighting spirit against the class enemy, mass heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

They all say: "We will fight the enemy to the last without abandoning the conscience and principles of a revolutionary fighter in whatever trying ordeals, like the anti-Japanese guerillas. And we will boundlessly love our motherland and people and readily sacrifice our lives and youth for them, like the Heroes of the Republic and model combatants who, taking over the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas, fought heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the victorious Patriotic War of Liberation."

With such a determination, they perform their military duties leaving nothing to be desired.

They are exerting every effort to prepare themselves not only politically and ideologically but militarily and technically.

The commanders go down amidst the men and explain to them the teachings of the Leader that the gunners should further improve their marksmanship, thereby helping them in making greater innovations.

Under the guidance of the Party organization and with the assistance of the leading personnel, a drive to make technical innovations was launched vigorously among the gunners.

Saying that there is nothing beyond their power if they are determined to do, two young soldiers, Kim Dae Ung and Ri Il Hwan, made their resolve to prepare themselves to be equal to the duty of a chief gunner in a short span of time.

Since the young gunners were striving to make quick advance, the veterans could not sit idle.

As a result, all the men of the unit set new higher targets of innovation than those they had set originally and set about their fulfilment.

In this way, gunners like Kim Dae Ung and Ri Il Hwan successfully put into effect their resolve to bring about innovations; now they are competent for the duty of chief gunner.

In the course of such an intensive training the unit has grown into a collective of accurate marksmen who never miss the target.

At present the men and officers of the unit are striving for greater successes with a resolute revolutionary determination to prove themselves worthy of the deep trust and expectations the Party and the Leader put in them, by accomplishing their revolutionary task without fail acting faithfully upon the Leader's teachings.

Under the slogan: "Let us defend at the cost of our lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung!" as the anti-Japanese fighters defended the headquarters of the revolution at the cost of their lives, all the combatants of the unit are now displaying high political enthusiasm to convert their unit into a stronger unit, each of its fighters being a match for one hundred foes.

Shin Dok Chang, one of the crack shots of the unit, declared his determination:

"The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people. They are bringing immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the South Korean people. Moreover, they are running mad to unleash a new war in Korea, staging military provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line almost every day against the northern half of the country. However, we will crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow, whenever and wherever they may fall upon us. We will surely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from the southern half of the country, liberate it and achieve the unification of the fatherland."

This is not the determination of Shin Dok Chang alone. It is also the determination of all the combatants of the unit, of all the men and officers of the Korean People's Army, each of them being a match for one hundred foes.

(Continued from page 37)

perpetrating the provocative machinations for a new war.

The South Korean people, however, are valiantly fighting for their liberation, not yielding to this. They are awaiting a hand of support and encouragement to be extended to them by the people in the northern half of the Republic.

"Today we are living in an era of revolution. As we are living in the era of revolution, we have the only task of carrying out revolution." (Kim Il Sung)

The great victory in the recent elections has given great confidence and encouragement to the South Korean people who are valiantly waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and, at the same time, dealt a strong blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The recent elections were held at a time when the entire people, upholding the new line of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, were bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge to cope with the situation in which the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists became more naked. There is no doubt that the great victory in the elections marked an important milestone in hastening on our own initiative the day of the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The entire working people, rallied in monolithic unity around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will march forward to win another great victory on the path of revolution indicated by the respected and beloved Leader by displaying the same spirit and enthusiasm as they did in the victorious elections and making continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance.

Chollima News

259 DAYS

The workers of the Chollima Daean Electrical Machinery Plant are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in production to thoroughly implement the line set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea for pushing forward economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. They overfulfilled the production plan for 1967 by 0.2 per cent as of October 7 last year, though it was 21.8 per cent greater than the actual output value of 1966. Thus they translated the pledge they gave to the Party and the Leader into reality, and demonstrated once again the great vitality of the Daean Work System.

In response to the Party's militant call for bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge once again in all fields of socialist construction the workers, technicians and office workers of this factory rose in a body and increased in the same period the output of transformer by 22.9 per cent, the generator by 30.1 per cent, the battery car by 21 per cent and the converter by 9.9 per cent as compared with the actual results of 1966.

Last year they successfully produced super-tension transformers, hydraulic generators, various direct current motors, traction-motors for the electric locomotives and all sorts of electric machines and appliances needed in all domains of the people's economy.

And during the same period the per-worker output value increased by 26.7 per cent as compared with the previous year, whereas the total production cost was reduced by 3 per cent and the comparative production cost 4.9 per cent.

All these are the splendid achievements the Chollima riders in this factory, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, have gained in the course of making continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance, thoroughly implementing the Daean Work System worked out personally by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; they are also a manifestation of boundless loyalty of the working class of this factory to the Party and the Leader.

Today the workers of this factory continue to set new records giving spurs to the great march of Chollima.

On Konjangdok Hill

KIM DONG SON

Leaving the Kushi dam, we took our way for Konjangdok Hill to explore the footsteps of the expeditionary force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which made a sortie into the homeland and attacked Bochonbo on June 4, 1937 under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We went up a narrow uphill path with a gradient of over 40 degrees, which ran up through thick forests of larch trees, white firs and poplars. Climbing the steep slope, we thought of the guerillas who had ascended this path long before. Then, we felt as if hearing their breathing. Now we felt increasingly affectionate towards every pebble and every tree.

We learned that when all the guerillas crossed the Amrok Comrade Kim Il Sung had instructed them to climb to the top of Konjangdok Hill quietly taking care not to send pebbles rolling down.

The day began to dawn when they reached the hill top. Coming to a flat place, Comrade Kim Il Sung posted hidden sentries and then ordered the men to take a rest. Hearts of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had just crossed the Amrok and were now in the bosom of their motherland, swelled with excitement. Once when they were still young children, they had crossed the Amrok, taken by their fathers and mothers who had been deprived of means of living and forced to leave their homeland under Japanese imperialist rule. And now, they came back, crossing the very same river into the dear motherland to take revenge upon the enemy and kindle the flames of revolution in the hearts of the fellow countrymen.

Having had a rest, they got themselves ready for the forthcoming battle.

These were our thoughts when we climbed the hill. Soon we got to the top. We carefully surveyed the trees growing thick over the place and the moss-covered rocks there when I remembered some passages of the reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerillas who fought in the Bochonbo Battle.

"Back in the great bosom of the motherland, the guerillas could hardly control their emotions. Some hugged trees and others threw themselves down and rolled over the grass. They scooped up the soil in their hands, which they now smelled and now pressed to their cheeks."

It was this ardent love for the motherland that enabled the anti-Japanese guerillas to fight to the last unyieldingly in face of any difficult circumstances, I thought to myself.

That day Comrade Kim Il Sung, having ordered the men to take a rest, did not relax even for a moment himself. He elaborated the operational plan meticulously for the imminent battle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent Comrades Ma Dong Hi and Kim Hak Shil to the township of Bochonbo on a scouting mission. He wished to reaffirm the information in hand obtained already in the course of preparing for the battle.

June 4 happened to be a market day for Bochonbo. So the township was crowded with people. Comrades Ma Dong Hi and Kim Hak Shil, each disguised as an egg vendor and a passer-by, studied every nook and corner of the township and grasped the state of things in full detail.

Having received detailed reports from them, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out again an operational plan on the basis of the latest data of reconnaissance. And he ordered in detail Comrade Oh Jung Hup and some other comrades to again check the handbills and the text of the proclamation and to prepare necessary slogans on the basis of the newly secured information. On the afternoon of the same day he called a meeting of the commanding staff in the forests, where the operational plan for smashing all the Japanese imperialists' organs and establishments in Bochonbo was thrashed out. Then, he gave combat assignments to each unit.

Having received their fighting tasks, every guerilla grew more serious and excited and got himself ready for action.

All day long, sentries were posted halfway down the hill and guerillas in civilian clothes patrolled round the place.

They took three meals which they had prepared before and were carrying with them.

The careful reconnaissance and political work, the detailed operational plan, meticulous organization of guarding, provision of sufficient rest and allowance of enough time for combat preparation to the guerillas, etc., brought home to us once again the superb strategy and tactics and the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is why the anti-Japanese guerillas led by Comrade Kim Il Sung were always victorious in their difficult 15 years long struggle against the enemy numerically tens and hundreds of times stronger.

The anti-Japanese guerillas were always loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung as his soldiers and protected him at the cost of their lives.

We explorers, prompted by an impulse to see the site of the Bochonbo battle, headed for Bochonbo.

Soon we were on a hill commanding a full view of Bochonbo. Looking out over the township located on the bank of the Karimchon river, we stood for a long time on the hill from where Comrade Kim Il Sung had looked down on Bochonbo through his binocular a few hours before the Bochonbo battle started.

Every day a great number of working people throng to the Konjangdok Hill from all parts of the country

Guerillas Can Not Live Separated from the People Anywhere

KIM CHANG BONG

"Who are we fighting for? We are fighting for the fatherland and the people.

"Herein lie the lofty aims of our guerilla struggle and the source of our strength . . .

"As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live separated from the people. Only when we trust and firmly rely upon the people in our struggle our aims can be realized."

These are the words Marshal Kim Il Sung addressed to us guerillas in Taipingkou, Wangching county, in May 1935.

I grasped the true message of his words in the long years of arduous guerilla struggle.

Even now I sometimes recall with deep emotion an unforgettable event which brought home to me the true meaning of those words.

It was June 1938. At the time the guerilla unit to which I belonged was on the march from northern Manchuria to southern Manchuria in response to the call of Marshal Kim Il Sung. In the meantime, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded personally by General Kim Il Sung were operating in areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers, attacking and wiping out the enemies right and left and thus bringing about a major upsurge in the Korean revolutionary movement.

"Our unit's been summoned by General Kim Il Sung! Now we'll be able to tread on the soil of the motherland," were the words exchanged between us guerillas who could not suppress our excitement and joy. We walked and walked. As it was rainy season it rained thick and fast day in and day out. Our way was often blocked by flooded rivers and streams, but even the flood waters could not stop us, for we were impatient to move forward. After a long arduous march we at last got to Ningan, where we encountered most obstinate attacks from the enemy. Upon learning of the arrival of our guerilla unit in Ningan, the enemy was distracted and leaped upon us furiously, ranting madly that he would "annihilate the communist force." He even mobilized his troops from Tunhua, Yenchi, Wangching and other places and hurled them into the "punitive operations" against us. This caused us untold difficulties. We were ready to drop with exhaustion after such a long forced march and so many battles to beat off the enemy troops which obstinately pursued us. We had to negotiate steep mountain paths, and that not in fine weather. We forced our way through torrential rains day and night, so we were soaked to the skin and, to crown all, we ran out of provisions and were unable to give the wounded even a spoonful of porridge. We found ourselves in indescribable distress.

Our bodies became swollen, and many of us were having trouble with our eyes. Nevertheless, we could not run the hazard of going down to a village for food. The Japanese imperialists were manoeuvring viciously to break the ties between the guerillas and the people by setting up "concentration villages" everywhere. And the same was true with Ningan.

But where there were the people there were guerillas operating all the time.

The people inspired us with courage and wisdom when we were in close straits, they brought us much needed provisions in spite of all the danger involved.

We attacked and burnt down the Chingpohu hydropower station which was under construction, and then hurried on with our march. The enemy came on madly in pursuit. When we got to the Dalajan area in the basin of the Mutankiang the enemy troops closed in pellmell upon us by narrowing their encirclement.

In this situation it was decided to divide our unit into three groups to disperse the enemy force and break through the enemy line at the weakest points.

It was noon when the second and sixth companies commanded by the regimental political commissar Comrade Yang Hyong Wu climbed down a mountain to the bank of the Mutankiang. Murky, solid masses

of cloud hung low and the rain kept falling torrents. On top of it all, the roads were sloppy and we had to walk knee-deep in the mud. We were delayed in our march. Then, there cropped up new trouble. Our way was blocked by the swollen river whose water was flowing down in a furious current. We had to cross the river to get out of the enemy's encircling net. But not a single boat was in sight. "What is to be done?" we wondered.

It was necessary, first of all, to find out the depth of the water. And to me fell the task of fathoming the water's depth and reconnoitering the enemy on the other side of the river. I set out to wade across the river.

The river was deeper and the current was much swifter than had been expected, so I was swept off my feet and carried away by the torrents. But, luckily, I drifted ashore on the opposite bank.

After collecting myself, I started out along the embankment to feel out the enemy. Then, all of a sudden, enemies appeared from no one knew where and I was subjected to a hot chase.

I was now cut off from my unit. I was vexed at the thought that I should have fallen into danger when my unit was waiting for me just across the river.

At any rate, I could not hazard my life recklessly. As I was aware that there was another guerilla unit operating near Erhtaokou of Aimu county, I made up my mind to go there. I reckoned that two day's walk would bring me to the place and, bracing myself, set out for the unit.

As I was climbing down a mountain, day began to dawn. I cut across a barley field on the mountainside and a little farther on a tumble-down cottage came in sight. I found a grandmother living there, who bade me welcome. After recovering my breath, I asked what the place was called and whether the "punitive force" was ever seen thereabouts.

Noticing that I was a guerilla, the grandmother told me that the "punitive force" prowled about the whole mountain from early morning. Giving me a detailed account of the local situation, she showed great concern for my safety.

Well aware of the barbarities of the Japanese soldiers who made it a rule to murder all members of a family without mercy if any one member should fail to report the appearance of guerillas, I left the cottage immediately.

I was a little way off and was making my way down through a thicket of trees on the hillside, when the grandmother called after me in a low voice. Looking back, I saw her hurrying towards me carrying a bag of flour. When she came up to me, she put the bag into my arms with trembling hands, saying: "Please take this and be off with you quick, the Japs are fussing round down yonder."

I expressed my gratitude and offered some money to the grandmother, thinking she could use it for some daily necessity. The old woman, thrusting aside my hand, fixed a stern gaze upon me and said:

"We must have faith in human conscience. Only then, you know, can we live to some purpose even if it be for only a day. This is a mere token of my best wishes. Don't ignore my kindness. Please take it."

I could say nothing to this. Deeply moved by her sincere feeling of love, I only made a polite bow and departed. A few days later I arrived at my destination, Erhtaokou. But there was no one there. I was stranded.

For two days I stayed in the mountain, studying the situation in the area.

The flour I had been given was very precious to me. The flour which bore the warmth of the grandmother's kind heart I was reluctant to eat. I carried it about, stroking the bag. I thought with anguish in my heart of my comrades-in-arms who had become swollen from hunger; their faces passed before my eyes.

"If only I could eat it together with them around one table, how happy I would be and what fresh strength would well up within us." My heart constricted at this thought.

I waited two days hoping someone would turn up. But no one came. I decided that the only way left for me was set out straight away in the direction which I believed would bring me to the unit. I left the place.

I walked on and on in search of the unit whose whereabouts I hadn't the slightest idea of. With nothing to guide me, I climbed mountains with difficulty, scaling steep peaks to evade the enemies.

Hardships were multiple. My limbs trembled and my eyes grew dim from exhaustion. It was hard going, indeed. The flour the grandmother had given me ran out and I had nothing to eat for several days. I could hardly walk.

One day I managed somehow to clamber up to the top of a hill which I conjectured would not be very far from Nanhutou. The sky was clear and the sun was beating down on the earth. It was the first fine weather in many days. I lay down to take a nap and stretched out my stiff legs. My feet itched so unbearably I took off my shoes and unwrapped the foot cloths for the first time in more than ten days. Then I fell asleep.

How much time had passed I could not tell... But when I awoke the sun was going down behind the mountains in the west. With a start I tried to get up, scolding myself for the oversleeping. But I let out a cry involuntarily and fell back. Examining my feet which had already been in a bad condition, I found they had tumefied in the warmth of the sun and the skin was peeling off.

Everything went black before my eyes. With both of my feet in this condition, I simply did not know what to do. I sat there looking abstractedly at the darkening sky of the evening. All kinds of troubled thoughts raced through my head.

Just at this moment of distress, the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung spoken in Taipingkou three years ago flashed into my mind:

...We must not even for a moment fail to follow our conscience which tells us to trust and work for the people. The people love us and are as concerned for our safety as they would be for their own sons and daughters. We cannot live even for a moment when we are separated from the people...

Making up my mind to act upon his instruction, I threw aside my shoes and wrapped the cloths round my feet, then began to crawl. I crawled on and on all through the night in the hope of coming upon a house. My knees got abraded and began bleeding, yet in spite of this I moved ahead on all fours. Soon my elbows, too, were skinned and inflamed. At long last, day began to break. I got to a mountain top which commanded a good view of an open field some distance away. From there I looked round, but not a single house was in sight.

The sun was now well up in the sky. A little way down the slope I saw a small field and there in the middle of the patch was a young man weeding.

I dragged myself towards him. Amazed at the sight of a man crawling toward him, the young peasant gazed at me in open-mouthed astonishment. He surveyed me closely with puzzled looks. My appearance no doubt was most extraordinary. But, paying no attention to his surprise, I crawled up and showed my feet to him, asking if he could not help me. Without reply he gave me a scrutinizing once-over—head, wasted body and injured feet. Then, taking a step toward me, he asked who I was.

I frankly said I was a guerilla from the unit of General Kim Il Sung. At this, he grasped my hand with emotion and promised that he would help me.

His father was Head of One Hundred Households in the concentration village of the locality. So, no matter how strict the enemy's watch, he could have more freedom than ordinary villagers and therefore could bring medicine and food out to the mountain, he asserted. In those days it was by no means easy for the inhabitants of a concentration village to go outside the village walls; even when they were going out to work in their fields, they had to submit their lunch box for inspection. But a Head of One Hundred Households could have many privileges.

After some time, the young man said he would go and inform his father of the matter, and hurriedly descended the mountain.

When dusk was falling I cleared out of the place and hid in a hut a little way off, in case worst should come to worst. In the hut I waited for the man's return.

The night advanced, but I could not somehow bring myself to fall asleep.

The Head of One Hundred Households, thought I, is after all a man in the service of the enemy, and even if he had national conscience and were willing to rescue me, might act against his conscience under pressure of the craftiest Japanese imperialist devils.

In that case, I am in for it, no doubt. Is this not a case of a fool recklessly entering a tiger's den?

My thoughts were in a turmoil, and in the long run I came back to the conclusion which I had formed at first: "I must be bold and trust the man."

How can a revolutionary ever call himself a revolutionary when he cannot so much as win over a Head of One Hundred Households! was the thought which spurred me on.

Next morning the young man came back accompanied by his father, the Head of One Hundred Households. The father was an elderly man of medium stature, thin and lightly-built. He had his hair cropped close and was wearing a beard. He looked to be in his fifties.

The Head of One Hundred Households briefly introduced himself and asked my name and about my past. In the course of our conversation, I perceived that the man was suspecting me of being an agent of the Japs and was concealing his thoughts. So I decided that I should open my heart first and appeal to his national conscience which must be breathing in the depths of his heart. I began by explaining the mission of the guerilla unit and the unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples and guerillas. After attentively listening to me, the Head of One Hundred Households asked me, his face beaming, whether I had ever met General Kim Il Sung.

As I learned afterwards, the old man had had many opportunities of directly hearing the speeches of Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1935 when he was operating in the Aimu area, and had been moved so profoundly by his speeches that he still remembered them. The old man was fully persuaded that the only way for the Korean and Chinese peoples to restore their countries and win freedom lay through a joint struggle for driving out Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, from their lands.

That was why he took me on faith, and said with a strong feeling that my words coincided with the General Kim Il Sung's speeches.

Thus, I came to spend about 15 days at the place under the warm care of the family of the old man. I cannot relate in detail all the moving story of my 15 days' stay there. But I should like to put down a few episodes which are still vivid in my mind to this day.

The son of the Head of One Hundred Households built me a hut in a forest hidden away from the eyes of people, and the young wife of the son brought meals to me three times every day.

Moreover, the young couple did not hesitate to bring even bedding for me. This moved me deeply. The old man came to dress my injured feet almost every day and diverted my anxious thoughts with talks about various things. Every time he came to my hut, he produced a bundle of medicinal herbs out of his pocket, which he had obtained from some place. The herbs, mashed to a jelly or boiled to make a liquid, he applied to my blistered feet.

"It's recorded in the old books of medicine, you know," he would say, "that a disease can't get the better of a strong-willed man. Your feet will be all right soon. Don't worry, but believe what this old man says."

The old man and his family looked after me with true sincerity and devotion in spite of all dangers involved, because I was a combatant of General Kim Il Sung. Word could not express my gratitude. My only thought was to recover my health and join my unit as soon as possible to fight the enemy, in order to repay their disinterested kindness.

One day the Head of One Hundred Households said to me:

"Though I'm old I can't restrain my anger at seeing the acts of the Japs, which often deprive me of my sleep. If this is true of us old folks, how much more should you young people be vexed... Now I have something to ask you. When you leave here, can you possibly take my son along with you to General Kim Il Sung?"

I gripped the old man by the hand and said that his

attitude would in itself be a great inspiration to us guerillas. Then I explained that fighting in arms was not the only way of serving the revolutionary cause, and assisting the guerillas in the rear also was an important revolutionary work. Listening attentively to me, the old man seemed quite deeply impressed.

The family of the Head of One Hundred Households took care of me during those days with increasing devotion, evading the vigilant eyes of the enemies who were swarming all over that region, not to mention the strict watch over the concentration village.

Under such kindred love and solicitude, I convalesced and was soon able to walk about.

When at last the day of parting came, the Head of One Hundred Households said with tears in his eyes:

"...If you ever find yourself in distress in this neighbourhood again remember us and come to us. We hope you'll drive the Japs out of our land at an early date. And that day will remain the only hope of our life."

Then, he put a glass bottle in the hollow of an old rotten tree standing on the edge of the field, telling me that if I happened to pass that way again I had to leave a message, without fail, in the bottle informing him I had passed through the place.

I took my leave and set out for my unit, feeling the warmth of the kindred love with which the old man and his family had surrounded me like one of their own people.

On the day I reflected on many things. What kindled such a bright fire in their hearts? What is the great force that had taken such a firm grip on their hearts? These thoughts sent a thrill of excitement through me.

The seeds of revolution sown by Marshal Kim Il Sung were sprouting and bearing fruits everywhere, just like seeds springing from the ground and ripening into fruit.

And this was because the great revolutionary idea and example of Marshal Kim Il Sung that the guerillas should champion the interests of the people and serve them faithfully, had struck deep roots in the hearts of those people. He indeed had faith in the people and looked after their interests under whatever difficult circumstances, while inspiring them to a struggle against Japanese imperialism. This fine characteristic and virtue of his exerted immense positive influence upon the people.

Such a great love for the people, in return, earned the guerillas a profound solicitude and love of the people. And it was this love that delivered me out of the most distressful situation. At this thought, I choked with a feeling of boundless trust and respect for him, along with the feeling of gratitude for the family of the Head of One Hundred Households.

With my mind occupied with these thoughts, I hurried along my way and at last joined up with my unit in Ningan. Filled with the fresh joy of reunion with my comrades-in-arms, I set out on the march for the southern Manchuria as Marshal Kim Il Sung called us.

* * *

Two years later. I think it was August 1940. I was travelling widely about northeast China together with Comrade Kim Ja Rin, on an important liaison mission received from our commanding officer in March of the same year.

Of all years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, 1940 was the grimmest year for us.

At the time, the Japanese imperialists were resorting to all sorts of vicious manoeuvres to crush us, trumpeting that they would annihilate the guerillas.

Therefore, our operations were beset with enormous difficulties.

One August day when we were making our way through the vicinity of Nanhutou, we were utterly exhausted, and flopped down on the ground.

We racked our brains as to our next course of action, but no good idea occurred to us.

At this point, I suddenly recalled the event of two years ago, I vividly remembered the dear faces of the family of the Head of One Hundred Households and, especially, the words the old man said to me over and over again at parting. Now I did not stop to think twice, but immediately told Comrade Kim Ja Rin who was lying beside me of my plan.

Hearing me out, he said:

"Kind people, indeed... But, you see, it happened two years ago. And things are quite different now. How can we thoughtlessly drop in there, merely pinning our hope on the promise made at that time? Better think twice before risking that."

But my heart was already with the family of the Head of One Hundred Households who had been so kind to me.

"Yes, there's truth in what you say," I rejoined. "But in a difficult situation like this who can we depend on in our struggle but the people? I was, and I am, deeply convinced that they're good Chinese. My conviction is firm and unshakable."

I prevailed on Comrade Ja Rin, and he yielded to my insistence. Thereupon, we set out for the field of the old man, supporting and helping each other along. I felt as excited as though I had been on my way to my native village.

It was noon when I found the glass bottle in the hollow of the old rotten tree. When I found the bottle my heart thumped.

I quickly wrote on a slip of paper and put it inside: "Your son is back and waiting."

Then we retired from the place and climbed to the mountain top, where we decided to wait for the old man, though we were not sure when he would come. We were agreed that if the man did not show up in a week's time we would give up the hope of meeting him. We kept close watch in shifts around the hut near the field and down the slope. Night fell.

At dawn the next day, I stood looking down over the gully where the gauzy mist was lifting before the morning sun.

Suddenly I saw the old Head of One Hundred Households hurrying up the slopes, followed by his son carrying something on his back and daughter-in-law with something on her head. At the sight I let out a cry of joy. Comrade Ja Rin rushed to my side and gazed down toward the gully, rubbing his eyes. There could be no more doubt, it was they! Beside ourselves with joy, we hugged each other, tears rolling down our faces.

When I leaped down the mountainside to them with the cry of "Father!" the old man clasped me in a tight embrace, saying, "Is that you, Sonny! At last..." He was choked with emotion. His son and daughter-in-law were also happy, their eyes glistened with tears.

They at once set victuals before us—millet cakes prepared during the night for us. We ate them, or to be more correct, we gobbled them. Comrade Ja Rin, too, was overwhelmed with emotion that day. Over and over again, he vowed that he would never forget their kindness, that he would destroy the enemies to the last man and move up the day of happiness for them and the people at large.

All this time, the son kept watch around from the top of the mountain and his wife silently sewed up the rents of our clothes with dispatch. Then, she stopped to rest for a while and spoke calmly, her face flushed and her eyes downcast. According to her, ever since the day of my departure from the place two years ago the father came to look into the glass bottle every day and especially when the Japs made a noise about a "rout of the guerillas" he used to come to the glass bottle hidden in the hollow of the old tree several times a day. Whenever his thoughts ran on the glass bottle of a night, he would get out of the bed and come out to the mountain to have a look. Hearing her story, I was filled with a feeling of gratitude and respect for the old man for his kind consideration and my head lowered of its own accord.

Even my own father would not have been more considerate. The old man had acquired a habit of having the greatest regard for us guerillas. The story of the glass bottle convinced us more fully of his attitude towards us.

What a noble heart he has! thought I. And who can say he is the only person with such a heart! At every place Marshal Kim Il Sung had passed through, we witnessed examples of such noble hearts, and whenever we saw them we were inspired with fresh strength.

Holding my hand in his both hands, the old man inquired earnestly after the health of General Kim Il Sung.

We not only told him that the General was in good health, but proudly related instances of his preternatural swiftness in moving from place to place across the fields and mountains of Manchuria annihilating the Japanese imperialists everywhere. The old man listened attentively and beamed with joy.

He brought out rice before us for field ration, along with shoes, underwear, salt, leaf tobaccos and even matches which he urged us to take along.

"...When you attain your aims, do come and see us," said the old man on parting. "Don't forget. I'll try and live long enough to see the day of glory. Now, it's time you are going."

The young man bade farewell with "Dear brothers! Fight and win by all means. We'll be looking forward to the day of triumph."

The old man's daughter-in-law, mumbled softly, wiping tears off her eyes, "Safety be with you!"

We took our leave, saying, "Thank you for your kind help. Farewell till we meet again."

Walking away, I looked back again and again.

"...I'll do my best in fighting to live up to your expectation. I'll fight and win at any cost, even if I must sacrifice my life, in order to bring your aspirations into reality, in order to realize the unanimous desire of the people. And I'll come back to see you dear people here on the day of victory..."

With these thoughts, we hurried toward our destination.

We guerillas traversed a rugged path, and this path offered me an opportunity to test my will-power and my conscience.

Along this path I went through the severest trials which left an indelible memory. And it was on this path that I came to grasp the true meaning of the word "the people" which Marshal Kim Il Sung had taught us.

(Continued from page 51)

factor in the implementation of the line of self-defence.

We have a firm material basis for self-defence.

With an independent national economy built according to the correct economic policy of our Party, we can train the People's Army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people, turn the whole land into a fortress and produce all things needed for war. The independent national economy is a powerful material foundation for self-defence.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, we can carry through the line of self-defence.

In each period and stage of development of our revolution, Marshal Kim Il Sung set forth wise lines and ways for strengthening our national defence power, leading the entire people and the servicemen of the People's Army to their implementation.

The entire people and the servicemen of the People's Army are firmly determined to go through fire and water whenever the Party and the Leader call them to a fight.

Our Party's line of self-defence is the most reasonable and correct one based on the revolutionary traditions formed during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and on experiences gained in the Patriotic War of Liberation. It accords fully with the requirements of modern warfare.

This line mapped out by Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, contributes to the further development and enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist thoughts and military theory on the building of the armed forces and national defence of the socialist state.

Invincible is the power of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army that, upholding the line of self-defence set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are marching forward vigorously for the defence of the country and for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

No aggressor can block the road of the Korean people who have risen in their just cause. We will annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors and realize the unification of the fatherland without fail.

Chongsan-ri Spirit, Chongsan-ri Method

JANG SOK HUN

Eight years ago, in February 1960, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the snow-covered village of Chongsan-ri in Kangso County, South Pyongan Province.

He stayed there for 15 days, during which he called at farm houses and studied the farmers' life in all its diversity. He consulted with the farmers about farming and discussed Party work with the Party members. And he held consultations with the functionaries of the Kangso County Party Committee several times. In this way he obtained an exhaustive acquaintance with the realities of Chongsan-ri through various methods, and solved knotty problems immediately. He taught all functionaries how to go about their work.

At the general meeting of the Chongsan-ri Party organization, he gave a historic teaching illuminating the road along which the Chongsan co-operative farm should advance.

His detailed instructions to raise the level of the planning work, concentrate on farming, intensify communist education among the co-operative farmers and to strictly observe the socialist principle of distribution, inspired not only the members of this co-operative farm but farmers all over the country and people in the other fields of the people's economy to a new labour upsurge.

At that time the socialist transformation of production relations had just been completed in town and country, the productive forces were making a rapid progress, the scale of production was swiftly expanded and the political zeal of the masses further enhanced. The people were confronted with the important task of consolidating the triumphant socialist system and taking new strides ahead on the basis of the results already scored in socialist construction.

This new task naturally called for the radical improvement of the system and method of work by the Party and government organs to fit in with the new situation, and this especially in the countryside where the socialist transformation of production relations had been completed in a short period of time and co-operative farms had been amalgamated into one for each *ri* (the lowest administrative unit).

With the old system and method of work used in guiding the private farming, the local Party and government bodies could no longer give concrete guidance to the young co-operative farms.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The old system and method of work adapted to the scattered and spontaneously developing private economy had now become incompatible with the new conditions, in which a planned and organized socialist economy held sway, and the work level of our functionaries could not keep pace with the fast changing and developing reality."

The contradictions between the new conditions and the old system and method of work and between the fast changing and developing reality and the work level of the functionaries posed an urgent problem which had to be settled without delay, a main problem whose solution was essential for socialist construction.

Premier Kim Il Sung detected the contradictions in embryo and made a systematic study of them. Then, on this basis, he proceeded to Chongsan-ri, one of the innumerable farm villages of the country, and gave guidance to work there, indicating the general way to solve the knotty problems confronting the whole country.

Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and the practical example he set there were a historic event.

He set an example of solving problems arising in the guidance to socialist agriculture at a spot of the countryside where the urgent need of society came to a head, thereby showing the way of unravelling burning questions in all branches of the people's economy including industry. Also, he opened up the way to radical improvement of the system and method of work at the Party, government and economic organs throughout the country by showing an example of improving the system and method of work at the Party and government bodies in the rural areas.

In his on-the-spot guidance in Chongsan-ri, Premier Kim Il Sung indicated the Marxist-Leninist principles and ways of guidance to be observed in the whole course of socialist construction, and set a practical example. Since then the people have called those principles and ways and his practical example Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, and unfolded a struggle for popularizing them in all spheres of state and social life.

As a result, a great change has taken place in the political, economic and cultural domains and in the spiritual life of our people, and the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have become an impellent force in constantly improving and strengthening the Party work and expediting socialist construction vigorously.

During his guidance to Chongsan-ri Premier Kim Il Sung supplied a model of the method of Marxist-Leninist leadership. The Chongsan-ri method is an embodiment and enrichment in conformity to the present-day reality of the revolutionary mass line shaped in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 30's, and of the traditional mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea characterized by devoted service to the masses, reliance on the masses and enlisting of their creative power in solving all problems.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method signify an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of our Party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction. The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only a powerful method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education that enhances the ideological and political levels and practical ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses."

As life changes and develops and more experiences are accumulated, the Chongsan-ri method develops further in depth.

With a plan to develop the Chongsan-ri method so as to comprehensively reform the guiding and managing system in all fields of the people's economy, in December 1961 Premier Kim Il Sung went to the Daean Electrical Machinery Plant and Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, to give on-the-spot guidance.

Giving guidance to the Daean Electrical Machinery Plant for ten days, he boldly abolished the old system of management, and set up a new work system called "Daean work system" to suit the new circumstances. The Daean work system is a work system which contains much element of communist industrial management—a work system which under the collective leadership of the Party committee, the highest leading body at a given unit, instead of the guidance by an individual, enables the broad masses of producers to take an active part in the management and display their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative to the full.

The system of collective leadership by the Party committee, the system of unified guidance of production, the well-organized system of supply of raw and other materials and the system of supply of consumer goods for the workers being its main contents, the Daean work system is a revolutionary system of work that enhances the Party's leading role in economic management, induces the superior to help his inferiors, raises the consciousness of the masses by giving priority to political work and turns the economic management into the masses' own concern. It is a scientific work system making it possible to register great achievements in production through meticulous planning and technical guidance of production based on a precise calculation and analysis in conformity to the demands of the laws governing the socialist economy and to the requirements of modern production.

In his on-the-spot guidance to Sukchon County, Premier Kim Il Sung established a new system of state guidance for the rural economy. He separated the function of agricultural guidance from the county people's committee, the lowest administrative organ of leadership, and set up the county co-operative farm management committee as a specialized state organ of leadership in agriculture and, subsequently, took corresponding measures at the centre and in the provinces.

"Within the county, the county co-operative farm management committee exercises a unified control over the agro-technicians, and over such state enterprises in the service of agriculture as the farm-machine stations, farm implement factories and irrigation control offices; and it directly organizes and leads the management work of the co-operative farms on the spot. It is a specialized organ of leadership in agriculture which combines the function of directly leading the co-operative farms with that of directly bringing the material and technical assistance of the state to the co-operative economy." (Kim Il Sung)

The new system of agricultural guidance is an advanced system making it possible to guide the rural economy by the industrial method of management and intensify the technical and planned leadership in it. It is also a revolutionary system of guidance opening up the possibilities of organically linking up ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership, strengthening the production ties between industry and agriculture, and enhancing the Party's leading role.

The reform of the system of leadership in industry and agriculture effected on the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung in conformity to the new conditions and requirements of the development of the people's economy, was another epochal event which represented a further development in depth of the great Chongsan-ri method in socialist construction and Party work. Thanks to these measures, decisive priority went to planning work, technique and to the supply of raw and other materials and urgent problems were solved in all factories, enterprises and on co-operative farms; leading functionaries, united as one with the technicians and producers, tapped potentials for increased production and promoted technical innovation at all production sites. As a result, the inexhaustible potentialities latent in the people's economy were mobilized and utilized to the maximum, and a general upsurge was brought about in industrial and agricultural production.

The teachings on rural work given by Premier Kim Il Sung in Chongsan-ri were comprehensively developed and put into formulae in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" made public in February 1964.

Now in our country the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method have been extensively popularized in the political, economic and cultural fields.

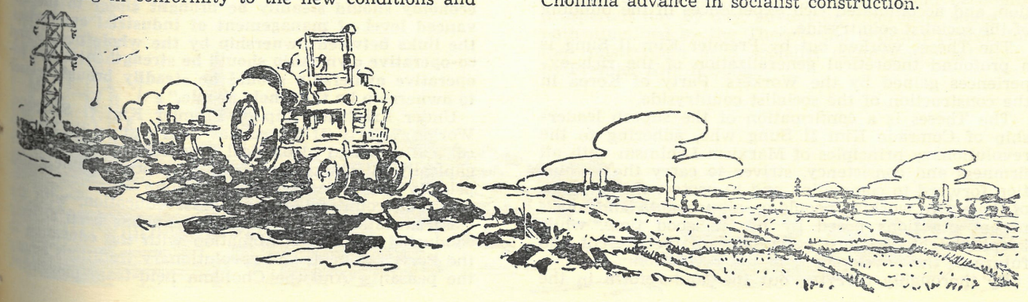
Through the struggle for implementing the Chongsan-ri spirit and method, the old pattern of work has been cast away in the activities of the Party, state and economic organs and a new system and new methods of work established, and the level of guidance by the functionaries has been elevated markedly. In all domains the Party's leading role has been further enhanced, the Party work converted into a lively, creative work with people, and the whole Party has become a militant Party advancing vigorously.

The working people have taken up their education and remoulding as their own task, the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is stepped up, and the political and moral traits of the people have changed. Thus, the entire people are rallied firmly as one man around the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the unity of the Party and the masses and the political and ideological cohesion of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance have been further cemented, and the revolutionary ranks of our country built up solidly.

In various spheres of the people's economy including agriculture, the technical revolution has been pushed forward and the management of enterprises and the organization of production improved, with the result that production has rapidly grown and the foundation of an independent national economy further strengthened.

Indeed, the brilliant victories and successes achieved in the Party and state work and in all fields of socialist construction in recent years demonstrate the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method.

Adhering firmly to the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, a revolutionary weapon whose might has been verified in actual life, the Korean people will keep up the revolutionary upsurge and thereby expedite the final victory of the Korean revolution by upholding the Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and putting spurs to the Chollima advance in socialist construction.



Brilliant Beacon for the Building of a Socialist Countryside

Four years ago (February 1964) the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," an infallible guide in the struggle of our people for the building of a socialist countryside.

The publication of the Theses was a great event in the history of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Worked out by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" is a programmatic document illuminating the way of building a socialist countryside; it has scientifically analyzed and generalized the great successes and rich experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the building of the socialist countryside, and gave an extensive elucidation to the basic principles and definite ways for successful solution of the peasant and agrarian questions in our country.

At the same time, the Theses is a historic milestone affording brilliant prospects for the extensive building of socialism and preparation in the future for gradual transition to communism in our country.

Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea has always directed profound attention and solicitude to the solution of the agrarian question based strictly on Marxist-Leninist principles. It has mapped out a most correct way for the solution of the agrarian question which represents the most difficult and complicated question in socialist construction, and accumulated rich experiences in the building of the socialist countryside.

The Theses worked out by Premier Kim Il Sung is a profound theoretical generalization of the rich experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the construction of the socialist countryside.

The Theses is a confirmation of the superb leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, adhering to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism with all firmness and consistency, strives to carry the revolution forward to completion and to protect the interests of the entire working people on all accounts, and solves urgent questions posed by life in good time, while keeping sight of a just perspective of the present and future in the development of the revolution.

By thoroughly carrying out the land reform in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution just after liberation, the Party liquidated feudal landownership in the countryside and thus freed the peasants from feudal exploitation and enslavement.

In the stage of the socialist revolution after the war the Party successfully accomplished the co-operative transformation of agriculture which was a landmark in the solution of the peasant and agrarian questions.

However, the socialist transformation of agriculture does not mean the completion of the revolution in the countryside, nor does it mean the final solution of the peasant and agrarian questions.

For the final solution of the peasant and agrarian questions, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist system of agriculture continuously, develop the farm productive forces to a high level, improve the life of the peasants to make it bountiful in every respect, and abolish the city-countryside difference and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

In order to materialize these historic tasks, Premier Kim Il Sung defined in his Theses the basic principles that must be adhered to in the agrarian question:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support given by the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought close to ownership by the whole people."

Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea has held fast to the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions which are organically interlinked in a unified process, while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

In our countryside communist education, with the class education as its main content, has been actively conducted in close combination with the education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions among the peasants. And the Chollima field-team movement, the great school of communist education in the countryside, is constantly extended and developed.

With the intensification and development of the ideological revolution, the creative enthusiasm and class consciousness of the peasants are rising still higher, and this is a sure guarantee of the great changes and all the successes attained in our countryside.

Along the bright path illuminated by the Theses, the technical and cultural revolutions, together with the ideological revolution, are forging ahead apace in our countryside.

In order to reinforce the material and technical foundations of agriculture and free the peasants from heavy labour, the Party and the government set irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization as the chief tasks of the technical revolution in the rural areas, and actively pushed ahead with them in keeping with the actual conditions in our country.

Thanks to the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution which is aimed at rapid increase in agricultural production and emancipation of the peasants from heavy labour, the number of tractors in the rural areas increased by 22.3 per cent and lorries by 101.6 per cent in only three years after the Theses was made public. At present, our farming areas have 1.1 tractors for every 100 *jungbo* of land under cultivation. On all farms irrigation and drainage works have been carried out extensively and, consequently, the area under irrigation has been expanded by 11.6 per cent in the same period.

Now electricity is laid in 98.2 per cent of the farm villages in our country.

With successful promotion of the cultural revolution, the countryside, once far removed from technology and civilization, is now undergoing a radical change and becoming a modern countryside, and the peasants are getting civilized and acquiring knowledge and technical skills.

In only three years after the publication of the Theses the number of agro-technicians has grown three times.

Our farms have been further equipped with science and technology and advanced methods of farming have been introduced extensively. At present our agricultural production is placed on a sound basis and knows no crop failure, and rapid progress is being made in overall mechanization and chemicalization of farm work.

Proceeding from the position that **"the socialist state assumes responsibility for the livelihood not only of the factory and office workers but also of the peasants; it assumes responsibility for the development not only of ownership by the whole people but also of co-operative ownership,"** the state is strengthening in every way its support to the countryside to consolidate and develop the socialist system of agriculture and bring the villages up to the level of the towns.

Every year the state makes huge investments in the development of the rural economy and the building of modern villages: in 1966 the investments increased 1.3 times over 1965.

Under the slogan: "Let us aid the socialist countryside to the utmost!" the factory and office workers and students of the whole country come out to lend a hand to the farmers.

According to the tasks set forth in the Theses, the agricultural tax in kind was abolished completely in 1966, and all capital construction and modern housing construction in the countryside are undertaken at state expenses.

In order actively to push ahead with the construction of the socialist countryside and solve the peasant and agrarian questions finally, the distinctions between industry and agriculture in the level of management and form of ownership should be abolished. To this end, it is necessary to **"improve the guidance and management of the rural economy and gradually bring co-operative ownership up to the level of ownership by the whole people."** This idea of the Theses is put into practice successfully; it is a powerful impellent force in the development of agriculture in our country.

A new system of direction has been established in our agriculture in keeping with the new circumstances where the scale of co-operative farms has grown and their technical equipment is improved from day to day.

The county co-operative farm management committee, a new organ of agricultural direction set up on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, is working along the path indicated by the Theses. Directing the rural economy by industrial methods, it sees to it that the management work of the co-operative farms is raised step by step to attain the advanced management level of industrial enterprises. The management committee plays a tremendous role in strengthening the direct production ties between industry and agriculture and in organically welding ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership along the lines of steadily raising the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

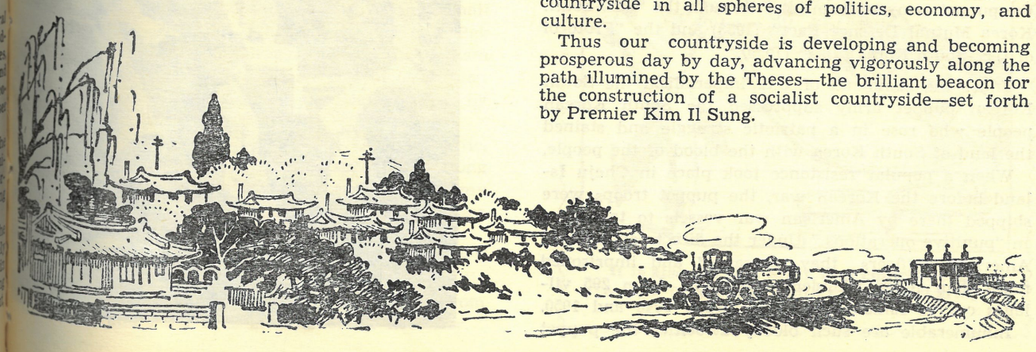
Rural work is one of the most complicated and difficult tasks in socialist construction. This derives from the technical, cultural and ideological backwardness of the countryside which is the aftermath of the old society, the complexity of the composition of the peasantry, the natural and seasonal limitations of agriculture, the dispersed character of the villages, etc.

Due to such specific features, it is important to designate an area of a certain size in each locality and, with it as a base, to give unified leadership to all the objects of work within that locality.

Proceeding from the actual conditions of our country, Premier Kim Il Sung defined the county as such a base and set forth the profound idea concerning the role of the county in linking up the towns and the countryside and bringing the political, economic, and cultural support of the towns to the countryside. And in his Theses Premier Kim Il Sung again gave a comprehensive elucidation to the role and tasks of the county in the construction of a socialist countryside.

Today, the county in our country is playing a tremendous role in the development of the rural areas as a base for accelerating the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in the countryside and as a base for strengthening the ties between the towns and the countryside in all spheres of politics, economy, and culture.

Thus our countryside is developing and becoming prosperous day by day, advancing vigorously along the path illumined by the Theses—the brilliant beacon for the construction of a socialist countryside—set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung.



The Puppet Army

TODAY, there are over 600,000 puppet army troops in South Korea under the occupation and colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean puppet army serves U.S. imperialism as a tool for suppressing patriotic, democratic movements of the South Korean people and invading the northern half of the Republic and other countries.

As soon as U.S. imperialism occupied South Korea after World War II, it set about organizing its puppet army.

In November 1945, they set up the "National Defence headquarters" within the U.S. Military Government and organized "National Defence Guards." In the following month "Military English Institute" run by the Military Government was established to retrain those who had served in the Japanese and Chiang Kai-sek's armies and the puppet army of "Manchukuo."

In 1948, the U.S. imperialists organized the so-called National Defence Army of South Korea with those servicemen as its core and herding together pro-Japanese and pro-American reactionary elements and many other scoundrels.

The U.S. imperialists then made every effort to increase the strength of the puppet army and reinforce its equipment. In less than two years the puppet army grew to 16 divisions.

The so-called National Defence Army of South Korea organized in this way is from birth a puppet army under the control of U.S. imperialism.

The "Temporary Agreement on Military Affairs and Public Security in the Interim Period" (1948) and "Agreement on Establishment of U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea" (1950) concluded between U.S. imperialism and its South Korean puppets enabled the former to continue its military occupation and provided for putting the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army in the hand of the Commander of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists thoroughly subordinated the puppet army to them later through the "U.S.-South Korea Mutual Defence Pact" (1953) and the "Protocol of U.S.-South Korea talks" (1959).

Under the command of U.S. imperialism the South Korean puppet army suppressed the South Korean people who rose in a patriotic struggle and stained the land of South Korea with the blood of the people.

When a popular resistance took place in Cheju Island before the Korean war, the puppet troops were shipped there by American war vessels to take part in "punitive operations." Under the direct command of American officers they massacred and imprisoned more than 70,000 islanders and burnt down 295 villages out of some 400 between April 1948 and 1950.

Innumerable are such bloody atrocities the puppet army has committed against their compatriots under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

During the popular uprisings of April 19, 1960 and June 3, 1964, too, the puppet army on the orders of U.S. imperialism indiscriminately massacred the people, youths and students in South Korea in cold blood.

In the Korean war launched by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to occupy the whole of Korea and to extend its aggression to socialist countries, the South Korean puppet army served as the bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, are waging an aggressive war in Vietnam; they have dragged already more than 50,000 troops of the South Korean puppet army into the war as their cheap cannon fodder.

In this way the South Korean puppet army are taking part in the criminal genocidal war of aggression against the South Vietnamese people who rose in the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation resistance

South Korean puppet troops are dragged to the shambles in South Vietnam to serve as the cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism

for the unification of the fatherland and independence.

The U.S. imperialists themselves regard the South Korean army as an extension and supplement of their own armed forces or as an army they can use in any area when necessary. This means that the South Korean army is completely and openly subordinated to U.S. imperialism.

Referring to the status of the South Korean puppet army, Premier Kim Il Sung once remarked that the **"command of the South Korean army is in the hands of the U.S. imperialists; its commanders are American generals."**

Each unit of the puppet army has American "military advisors" who exercise a constant supervision and control over it.

The South Korean puppet army soldiers have to put up with national insult and maltreatment under the U.S. Army and are treated in a subhuman way.

In May 1965, for example, Yankee pilots having an air-support firing exercise near Seoul shelled a rocket at the puppet armymen on the ground as the target, killing five of them on the spot. Such cases of violence, murder, national insult and maltreatment in relation to the puppet army are too many to enumerate.

The U.S. imperialists maintain hundreds of thousands of mercenaries in South Korea by grinding down the people there, make the mercenaries suppress the South Korean people who are fighting for the right to live and democracy and for the unification of the fatherland. Moreover, they are employing the puppet army in their aggressive war for world domination.

But it must be pointed out that anti-American sentiment is mounting higher among the middle- and low-ranking officers and private soldiers of the puppet army who have national conscience. Every year an increasing number of them run away or come to the northern half of the Republic breaking with their shameful life in the puppet army.

During three years following Pak Jung Hi's military coup d'état on May 16, 1961, more than 30,000 men deserted from the puppet army. In September 1964 sixty puppet army men belonging to the U.S. 60th Transportation Company staged an anti-U.S. demonstration.

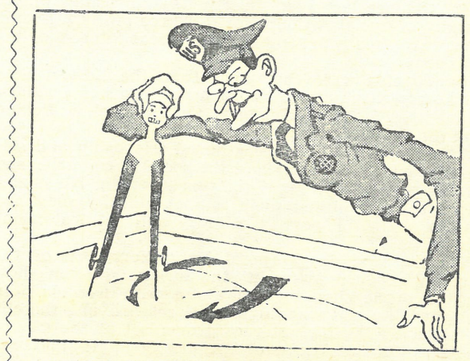
Last year alone many officers and soldiers of the puppet army including Nam Mu Song, leader of the 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Batallion, 50th Regiment, 15th Division, came over to the northern half of the Republic. And Sgt. An Hak Su and Cpl. Bak Song Ryol who had been dragged to South Vietnam to serve in the shameful American war of aggression came over to the bosom of our Republic led by Premier Kim Il Sung.

Even a foreign publication wrote: "A democratic, anti-American sentiment is rapidly spreading among the young officers" of the South Korean puppet army and "the army is no longer obedient to its master who has taken so much pains to train it."

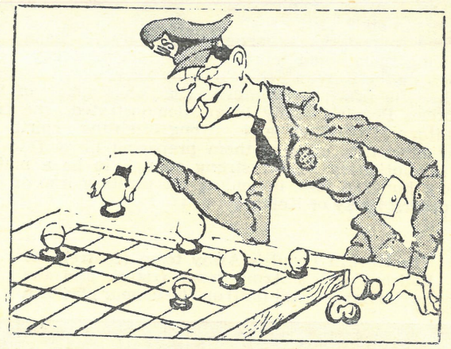
No matter how hard U.S. imperialism may work to reinforce the puppet army and try to maintain its colonial rule in South Korea, it cannot escape from its collapse and ruin. This is a historical necessity.

Cartoons:

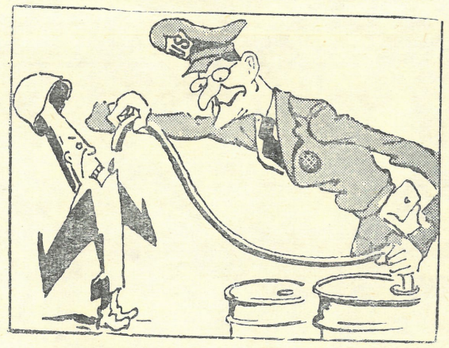
LOT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET ARMY



It is the U.S. army that maps out the operational plans for the puppet army.



It is also the U.S. army that appoints "officers" of the puppet army.



It is also the U.S. army that controls even a drop of gasoline used by the puppet army.

Sports and Culture

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF ARMIES OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THREE MILITARY EVENTS

In October last year the 6th Championships of the Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events took place in Pyongyang drawing great interest of the citizens.

Contestants were champions from the Korean People's Army team and from the army teams of Vietnam, Rumania, Mongolia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union.

The championships strengthened friendship and solidarity among the armies of the socialist countries and demonstrated their great fighting strength. All champions fully exhibited their combat abilities they had cultivated in the past in military and political training.

On the first day corporal Yang Yong Son of the Korean People's Army hit the target with ten shots in the prone shooting event and with five shots in the kneeling and standing events respectively, thereby establishing the highest record ever set at the Championships of the Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events. The marksmanship contests were held in nine groups, eight of them being for team event and the rest for individual one.

The Korean People's Army team carried the first places in eight of the nine groups.

The contests were participated in by 71 champions. Among them 6 got more than 17 hits and they were all from the Korean People's Army team.

In the first-day contests the champions of the Korean People's Army team demonstrated the fine military technique and strong fighting spirit of our armymen, each of them preparing himself to be a revolutionary fighter strong enough to be a match for a hundred foes, upholding the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean People's Army team (centre), the Polish People's Army team (right), and the Soviet Army team (left) on the honour platform

At the second day the home team showed the same spirit as they displayed on the first day and was placed first at the hand-grenade throwing event.

Each contestant was to try out 3 hand-grenades within 2 minutes and throw 15 hand-grenades at the target within 10 minutes.

Ri Jong Son of the Korean People's Army team won 1,445 points, the highest in the event.

On the last day of the championships there was the hurdle race which was participated in by 61 runners who had already taken part in the shooting and hand-grenade throwing events.

The runners were divided into several groups. In each group race the runners of the Korean People's Army team all left their rivals behind. In particular, Chon Tae Myong, sergeant of the K.P.A., won 1,400 points, the highest mark in the race, which crowned him with victory.

The good results of the Korean People's Army team were attributable to the fact that the servicemen of our People's Army had energetically trained their combat technique and fighting power, taking to their hearts the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the army should be trained into a cadre army, each fighter of which can cope with one hundred foes.

Total points in team events were 25,154 for the Korean People's Army team, 21,030 for the Polish People's Army team and 19,877 for the Soviet Army team. And the first place went to the K.P.A. team, the second to the Polish team, and the third to the Soviet team.

And the Prize for Fighting Will was awarded to the Vietnamese People's Army team.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ART EXHIBITION

Recently national amateur art exhibition was held in Pyongyang. On display were Korean and oil paintings, graphic arts, sculptures, industrial arts, art goods, and many other works done by amateur artists—workers, peasants, office employees, teachers, and armymen in all parts of the country.

All the works on display showed that thanks to the warm solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, the creation of art works in this field is being popularized among the broad masses of the working people with each passing day as in other fields of literature and art, and their ideological content and artistic value are improving.

All the exhibits vividly depicted the realities of our country which is seething with a new, great revolutionary upsurge. Their themes are revolutionary, militant and original, and their representation is characterized by a wide variety, simplicity and truthfulness.

Korean paintings showed new progress made by our amateur painters in their efforts to open up a new path in the creation of coloured pictures so as to suit the present revolutionary era and the taste of our people. Oil paintings were all done in bright colours to fit in with the thoughts and feelings of our people, and characters were portrayed truthfully.

Among the excellent works with revolutionary traditions themes were a Korean painting "Trumpet Sound from the Heart," an oil painting "A Guerilla Base," and a sculpture "Receiving Party Assignment." Among those which described heroism and patriotism displayed by our People's Army and our people during the Patriotic War of Liberation were Korean paintings "A Mother on a Height" and "This Is the Front, Too," an oil painting "Soldier's Desire" and a Korean painting "Sentries under the Ground" and an oil painting "Again Holding the Handle of Tapping Machine," which depicted the thoughts and emotion of Chollima riders of our times. All these works showed efforts for truthful portrayal of characters. They also showed that art was rapidly efflorescing among the masses of the people under the ever-prospering socialist system.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Poster "Let Us Expedite the unification of the Country!"

From the Exhibits of the National Amateur Art Exhibition

Korean painting "We Are Ready"

No. 13502

The Gest Oriental Library
& Far Eastern Collections
JUL 30 1968

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 142 1968